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No. 25

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

JUNE 23, 1917

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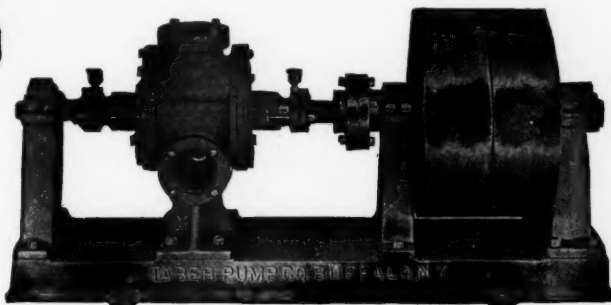
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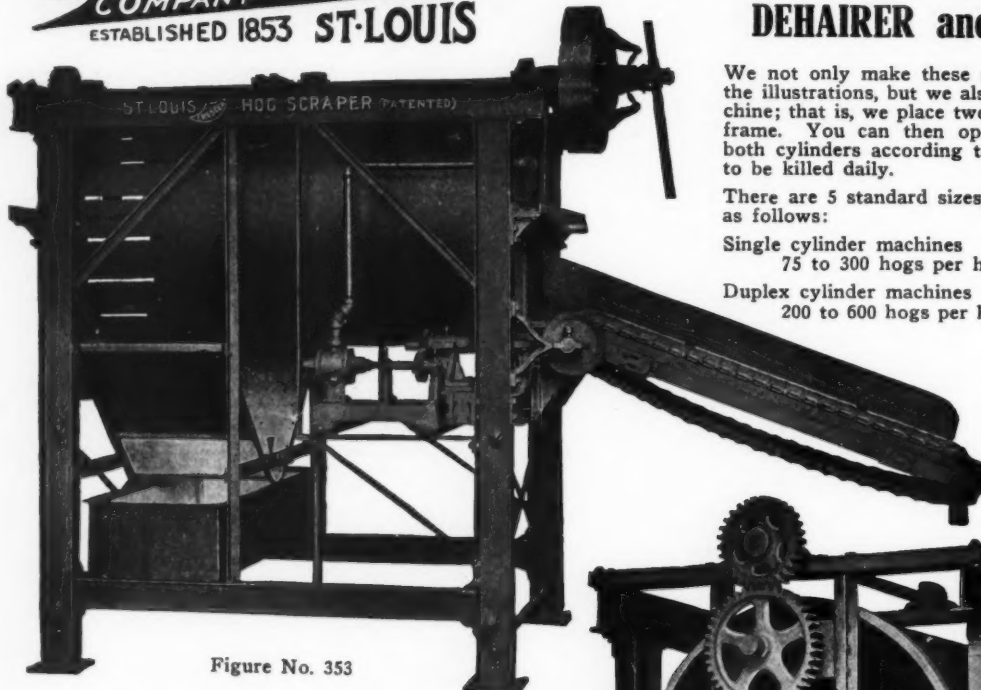


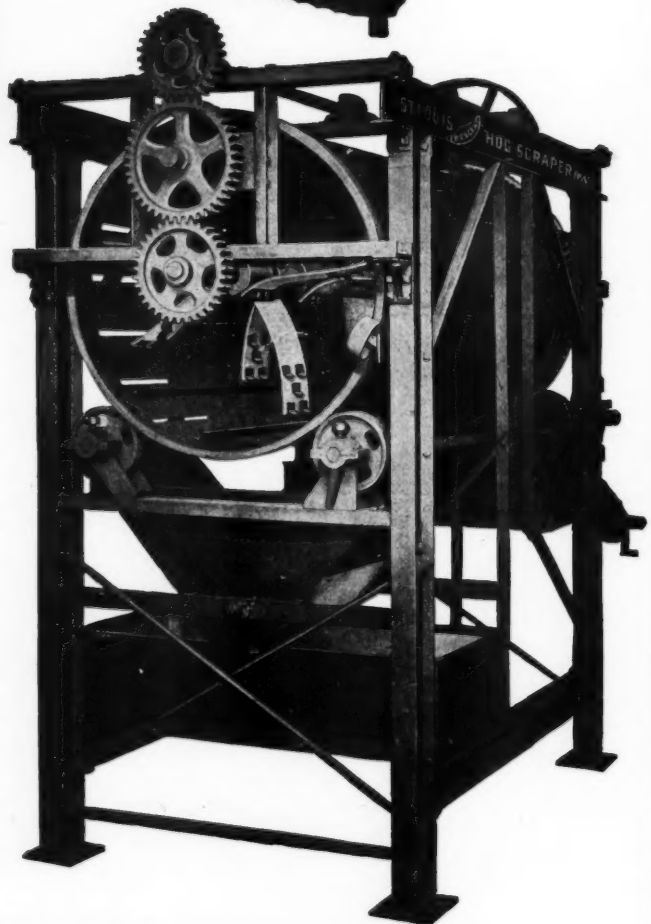
Figure No. 353

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# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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No. 25.

## FOOD CONTROLLER FOR CANADA.

It was reported from Ottawa this week that Premier Borden had appointed W. J. Hanna as food controller for Canada, and that Mr. Hanna had gone to Washington to confer with Mr. Hoover. Mr. Hanna was formerly secretary of the province of Ontario, and is a lawyer.

The order defining the duties and powers of Mr. Hanna as Canadian Food Controller provides that the controller shall make necessary investigations into the quantities, location, ownership, sources of supply and prices of any article of food in Canada; that he shall ascertain domestic requirements and facilitate the export of the surplus to Great Britain and her Allies subject to the approval of the Governor in Council.

The food controller may make regulations governing the prices of any food and the storage, distribution, sale and delivery thereof, providing for its conservation and governing its consumption in hotels, restaurants, cafes, private houses, clubs, etc.

It is also provided that subject to the approval of the cabinet, the controller may requisition, store, sell and deliver food and may appoint a staff to carry on the work. Provision is made for co-operative action with any department of the Canadian government or of the governments of Great Britain and the Allied countries.

## MEAT INVESTIGATION TO BEGIN.

The long-contemplated investigation of meat and livestock conditions under the auspices of the Federal Trade Commission is about to begin. This was ordered some time ago, and is not a part of the war investigation plan. Department of Agriculture officials and members of the commission conferred this week on the plan to be followed. It is said that the meat industry will be taken up first, Commissioner Davies and the corps of Agriculture and Trade Commission experts going to Chicago within two weeks.

The inquiry is apart from the general food survey provided for in the first Lever bill, pending in Congress, which contemplates the continuous register of the amount of food-stuffs on hand in the country and the amount available for export.

Representatives of a number of the leading packers at Chicago were subpoenaed to appear before the federal grand jury there this week to testify in an investigation regarding poultry, produce and kindred food conditions which has been going on for some time. Packers were to be asked concerning egg, poultry and produce operations.

## Fight Over Food Control on in Earnest

The fight is on in earnest at Washington this week between the backers of the administration plan for food control under the direction of Herbert C. Hoover and the opposition to such control. Debates in both houses of Congress are consuming most of the time of the legislative bodies, and charges are hurled back and forth in sensational style.

Those who want the abnormal food situation due to war conditions regulated in a way to bring about quick results are supporting the Hoover plan, and it is predicted that the plan will go through Congress without much amendment by good majorities. Its opponents are making a sensational fight, however, and may emasculate it to a considerable extent if they get a chance.

## Dissensions in Washington Over Food Control Bills

The food control bills stumbled over a rocky road in Washington this week and the Federal Trade Commission declared on June 20 that "revolution is sure to come unless something is done to lower prices and control the food supply."

The Federal Trade Commission is claiming to be laying careful and elaborate plans for spending the \$250,000 which Congress has voted to investigate food markets, etc., the first trade to be investigated being the meat and packing house business. Former Chairman Davies of the commission has selected a staff which will accompany him to Chicago to look into the meat situation on the ground. Some preliminary statistical work already has been done, in co-operation with the office of markets of the federal Department of Agriculture.

Bitter denunciation of Herbert C. Hoover and his plans broke out in the Senate and the House on Monday and Tuesday. Some of the criticisms were personal. The palm in this regard went to Senator Reed of Missouri, who admits the charge made against him on the floor of the Senate several months ago by Senator Ashurst of Arizona to the effect that he, Reed, is fond of denouncing people in the Senate with a violence which he would not dare to use outside of Congress. "This man Hoover, who went abroad to make his fortune," and "Hoover and men of his ilk" are some of the terms used.

The administration has been compelled to agree to severe moderation of the so-called Lever food control bill, in return for which concession the Senate leaders consented to put it at the top of the legislative calendar,

Some Senators profess to fear for the producer if this plan goes through, while others charge that the opposition is due to food speculators, middlemen, and those who want to "toady" to the farmer vote at all costs. Meanwhile the passage of the embargo law gives the President a strong weapon which he can use if he sees fit in attacking the general food problem, since by absolutely regulating export food shipments he can to some extent affect domestic food prices and supply conditions.

It is expected that both food bills, one in the Senate and the other in the House, will come near the point of passage or defeat within the course of another week. Effort will be made by the administration to get some law on the books by July 1 if possible.

and accordingly discussion of it has begun. It is understood that the President himself informed Senators that he will consent to the toning down of the bill to provisions which will allow a moderate food control and minimum price fixing.

Mr. Hoover appeared before a group of senators on Monday and was sharply questioned by Senators Reed, Gore and Vardaman, until Hoover showed resentment of personalities and Senator Walsh objected to their attacks. The discussion lasted four hours, in which Mr. Hoover reminded the senators that he personally was not asking them for anything, and declared that he did not write the bill.

Mr. Hoover declared that speculators are gouging the American people to the extent of \$50,000,000 a month, and he added that bread is cheaper in Belgium than it is here. He said that flour is selling for \$8.20 a barrel in England and for \$17.60 a barrel in the United States. He said that the four basic food control measures under consideration are: Export regulation, control of distribution and speculation, mobilization of the country's men and women in a campaign for economy and against waste, and participation of the several States in administrative work.

Senator Reed asked if it were "possible for any one agency to distribute the nation's foodstuffs with no shortage or surplus." Mr. Hoover answered: "That question is a logical extreme of expression. If lobsters are unequally distributed, that doesn't interest me."

"We now have a high cost of living," he continued, "beyond the abilities of certain sections."  
(Continued on page 35.)





THE ROCKERS WHICH CHOP THE MEAT.



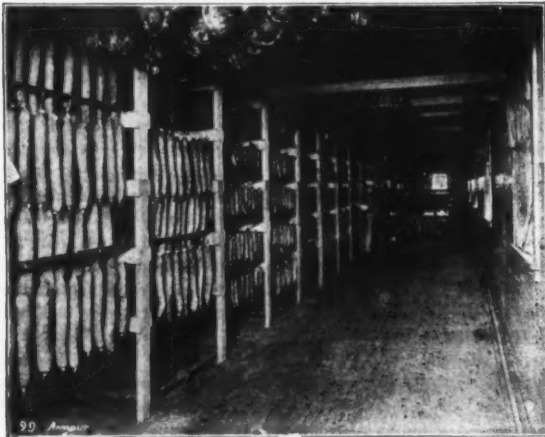
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DRY SAUSAGE MANUFACTURE IN THE PLANT OF ARMOUR & CO. AT CHICAGO.



## MAKING DRY SAUSAGE IN A MODERN PLANT

### Trip Through This Department of a Chicago Packing House

Sausage-making in a big up-to-date packinghouse is a strictly scientific proposition conducted on the most efficient economic basis possible through the development of machinery and the introduction of sanitary precautions of all kinds. The accompanying illustrations give a panoramic view of the process of manufacture of dry sausage in the big Armour plant in Chicago. As G. L. Locke says in the Armour Magazine, a little travelogue through the mazes of the dry sausage department is one of the most interesting experiences afforded by a visit to such a plant.

To those who have not been afforded an opportunity of visiting such a plant, it may be interesting to follow a little travelogue through the mazes of the dry sausage department—a trip that has proved of great interest and wonderment to those who have made the journey, and many have expressed delight when afforded an opportunity to make the trip for the second and even for the third time.

Seeing the sights of the dry sausage department conveys to one some idea of the immensity of the place, as well as the great number of employees engaged in the manufacture of this appetizing and popular food product, and also the measures adopted to insure the careful handling of all the meats. This branch of the packinghouse industry has made great strides in growth during the past few years, and is made up of several minor departments.

Visitors always wonder at the vast army of workers attached to the department (necessitated by the great amount of handling that has to be done) and are much impressed by the extraordinary care that is exercised in the handling of the product as well as the extent of floor space used for drying and curing of the goods.

#### Trimming Room Is the Beginning.

Usually the first step is made at the trimming room, where the meat is prepared for the manufacture of sausage, and one cannot but be amazed at the dexterous manner in which the men and women handle the knives, and also the general tidiness of both the employees and the surroundings.

It takes only a minute or so to visit the casing room, where the finishing work of preparing the containers is attended to, as the principal labor is expended in the main casing room.

While passing on to the chopping room the visitor catches the pleasant aroma of spices, wafted from the store where the compounding of the condiments is attended to. The very choicest of spices are used, the white and black pepper from Singapore; the finest of salt from England; the best selection of pepperoni and garlic from Italy, and many other condiments from far off lands, and in every instance only the best grade is used, after a careful analysis in the plant laboratories and inspection by the United States Government authorities.

Upon entering the chopping room the question most frequently asked is why the method of rocking is continued in chopping the meat, but this is merely a part of the great care that has to be exercised in the

handling of material in order to insure success in making sausage.

The stuffing of the sausage, or to be more explicit, the packing of the meat in containers is intensely interesting, especially to see the bee hive of busy workers, sausage makers, helpers and truckers, surrounding the tables connected with the stuffing machines—some making one kind and some another.

From the chopping and the stuffing floor the itinerary takes the visitor to the curing or hanging rooms, where the sausage is hung from racks for the necessary period each kind requires, and for the necessary time prescribed by the United States Government, necessitating acres of floor space for this purpose.

There hangs the smoked and the unsmoked, the large and the small, the hog-casing and the beef-casing, all pieces suspended a few inches apart, and after walking through aisle after aisle where nothing but dry sausage prevails, the visitor then realizes for the first time that there is more sausage than was ever dreamed of, and wonders where it all eventually goes.

There are also the coolers where the sausage can be transferred when the right degree of dryness is attained.

One may feel like resting after the long walk through the dry rooms, but by descending to the packing floors the interest reaches a high pitch when the washing machine is seen in operation, also the wrapping of sausage with twine, and all the other means of preparing the goods for packing and shipping to the ends of the earth.

On the return journey the visitor gets a view of the smoke houses, which is a fitting end to the trip, as it never fails to awaken the curiosity to have a glance into the depths beneath.

#### NEED NOT ABANDON CONVENTIONS.

Believing that conventions of trade, commercial and professional organizations are even more necessary and advantageous now than in times of peace, and that the cancellation of annual meetings because of the war are due to mistaken notions of economy, The Merchants' Association of New York asked President Wilson to discourage the postponement of conventions.

In a letter to President Wilson, Mr. William Fellowes Morgan, president of The Merchants' Association, wrote as follows:

"It has come to the attention of The Merchants' Association of New York that there is a tendency to forego the holding of conventions and general commercial meetings by business interests of the country because of a desire to practice alleged economy during the war.

"In our judgment this is a false idea of economy, the application of which will be harmful, rather than beneficial, both to the Government and to the Nation's business. Such gatherings, in our judgment, should be encouraged rather than discouraged, because failure to hold them as usual is likely to create a false impression, to stimulate a lack of business confidence and to discourage mutual cooperation which is so necessary under existing circumstances. Conventions and gatherings of different trades and industries afford an exceptional opportunity on the part of business men composing them to study the

effect of the war situation upon industries, so that they may be best equipped to serve the needs of the Government and to serve the normal business of the country. Both business and general conventions also afford exceptional opportunities for patriotic gatherings and the fostering of patriotic sentiment.

"We, therefore, respectfully suggest that, if in your judgment the continuation of such meetings is beneficial, a public utterance by you to the effect would be of value and would have a marked influence both in stimulating such gatherings and in perpetuating the results flowing therefrom. It seems to us that if ever the citizens of this country should get together, whether in business or general organization meetings, it is during such a period as that through which we are now passing."

The following response has been received:

Washington, June 8, 1917.

My Dear Mr. Morgan:

The President asks me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 6th, and to say that he agrees with you that there is no sufficient reason for foregoing the holding of conventions and general commercial meetings by business interests, so far as he can see.

Sincerely yours,

J. P. TUMULTY,  
Secretary to the President.

#### TAX FOOD TRADES ON EXCHANGES.

The following bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives at Washington by Congressman Charles E. Fuller of Illinois, providing a tax on all transactions in food products when made on an exchange or board of trade:

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on all sales, or contracts for sale, of any grain, provisions, or other food products of any kind on any board of trade or exchange, or otherwise, for future delivery, there shall be levied and paid a tax of 1 per centum of the total contract price, whether actual delivery of such commodity is contemplated or not; such contract of sale shall be evidenced by a writing signed by the parties thereto, and the amount of such tax shall be paid by the seller and evidenced by internal revenue stamps to be affixed to such contract duly canceled as required in other cases.

"Sec. 2. That all contracts for the future delivery of any grain, provisions, or other food product of any kind on which the tax shall not be paid as in the foregoing section provided shall be absolutely void, and the violation of any provision of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$1,000, and by imprisonment not exceeding one year for each offense, to be enforced in any court of competent jurisdiction."

#### ILLINOIS STOPS CALF SLAUGHTER.

By special order of the State board of administration, with the indorsement of Governor Lowden, no calf at any of the State institutions is to be slaughtered or sold for slaughter "until further orders." The step was taken, it was explained, in order that the large grazing tracts owned by the State might be put to good use as a part of the "war economy" movement.

Announcement was made that 10,000 acres of land would be available for feeding the stock at State institutions. There are 1,500 calves on State properties, according to Fred Kern, of Belleville, president of the board. The order also says no unproductive cattle suitable for food are to be sold, but are to be fattened and consumed on the State farms or in the State institutions. Circulars explaining methods of feeding calves on skim milk, oil meal and grain are being sent out for the instruction of those in care of institution herds.

# PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

## ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

## CAUSE OF "SOFT" BACON.

The following inquiry is from an Illinois packer:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Our sweet pickled bacon from corn-fed hogs, cured in a temperature of 34 to 36 degs., and not more than 60 or 70 days old, is at times after being smoked entirely too soft. Can you assign the cause, or suggest a method that will correct the error?

Corn-fed hogs should not produce soft bacon. Perhaps some of those hogs to which you refer were fed distillery or brewery slop. Trouble also arises in this connection from grass-fed hogs—somewhat later in the year, however.

Your curing temperature is all right, and doubtless the hogs were thoroughly chilled, say from 33 degs. to 38 degs. Fahr.; that is, the meat should be between these points. Curing pickle should be 30 degs. to 32 degs. Fahr. when used, and pumping pickle 28 degs. to 32 degs. Fahr.

Bellies should be repickled when carried over 60 days. Bellies cure in from 20 to 35 days, according to weight; say, 6 to 10 lbs., 20 days; 10 to 12 lbs., 25 days; 12 to 14 lbs., 30 days; 14 to 16 lbs., 35 days.

When packing bellies in tierces, before pickling sprinkle lightly with salt. Handle as little as possible after curing, the finished smoked meats especially. Allow to drain in smokehouse before starting fire, and smoke as cool as possible.

When smoked, allow to cool thoroughly before handling for shipment; allow the meat to "set," as it were. The tree and rail system is the only way to handle meats for the smokehouse. Bellies carried 60 to 70 days should be thoroughly drained, skin up, before soaking and washing.

Some "soft" stuff may be expected, but very little should develop in the hogs you speak of, unless the trouble is in the feeding. If distillery or brewery-fed, that would probably account for it.

## RECIPE FOR HEAD CHEESE.

A reader in the Southeast asks the following question:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Would it be possible to get from you a good recipe for making head cheese?

A good head cheese is made as follows: Hogs' heads, hocks and cheekmeat, well cleaned of hair and thorough washed, are put in a pickle of 80 deg. strength for about thirty days, in a temperature of about 40 degs. F. When cured they are boiled, easily, for about three hours, or until the meat leaves the bone freely. Use 75 per cent. heads complete, and 25 per cent. cheekmeat or hocks, grinding the whole together, adding per 100 pounds of stock 12 ounces good black pepper. The meat is coarsely ground, of course.

The material may be stuffed in hog stomachs or beef bungs. If desired about 4 ounces of allspice may be added to the seasoning. It is usual to remove the white skin from the tongue when boiled. The cooking should be done slowly in every instance, and the filled stomach subjected to light pressure while cooling off.

Head cheese may be made from hogs' heads, hearts, cheekmeat, lean pork trimmings, snouts, ears, hocks, feet, tongues, using all the skins which, of course, are thoroughly cleaned of all hair. The meat is cut

into three-quarter to one-inch dice, and the tongues in strips, usually. A dash of thyme gives the sausage an appetizing flavor, half to three-quarters of an ounce being sufficient for 100 pounds of stock.

Sometimes this material is put in cans and finds a ready sale in 1-lb., 2-lb., 6-lb. and 14-lb. cans, which are boiled in open water baths at 212 degs. F., the time of processing figured from the time the water boils. One-pound cans are boiled 2 hours and vented, then stopped and boiled 2 hours longer; the 2-lb. cans, 2¼ hours, vented and boiled 3 hours; the 6-lb. cans, 1½ hours, vented, stopped and boiled 3 hours; the 14-lb. cans, 2½ hours for the first process, balance same as 6-lb. cans.

The spice causes the cans to blow longer than usual when vented, hence the hole should be kept clear of meat until the blowing ceases. A nail or awl can be used for this purpose. The can should be showered when taken out of the bath, to assist in quick venting.

## OLEOMARGARINE PRICE IN FRANCE.

The French advisory committee on prices of foodstuffs, in view of the increased cost of raw materials entering into the manufacture of margarin, has proposed to increase its price 30 centimes per kilo. Consequently, the Paris prefect of police has issued an ordinance fixing the retail selling price as follows: Table margarin, 3.60 francs per kilo; cooking margarin, 3.20 francs per kilo (approximately at the rate of 5.70 francs per dollar, 28½ and 25½ cents, respectively, per pound).

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Official Organ American Meat Packers  
Association

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THE CALL FOR FOOD CONTROL

In making his appeal to Congress for food control legislation to meet the war situation Herbert C. Hoover is credited with some strong statements. One of them is that food speculators have been taking \$50,000,000 a month from the American people for the last five months.

This sounds very much like the familiar muckraking talk with which the food sensationalists have been accustomed to stir up public discontent in the past. Mr. Hoover may not have said it quite as baldly as the sensation-loving newspapers report it, but undoubtedly that was the gist of his meaning. And he is a man whose record, so far as the country knows it, is one to command respect.

He declares that this country has been experiencing "unprecedented prices and rampant speculation." The middleman comes in for a hard scoring, and pretty much everybody connected with food distribution is accused of hoarding. Of course hoarding is wrong at this time, but it is human nature for most of us to do more or less of it at such a time as this.

But it is stated that there are many men who never dealt in foodstuffs who are now

buying immense quantities for the purpose of holding to sell at a higher price later on. This deliberate plan to profit by a dire public necessity is a form of speculation which is indefensible. It is such manipulation that a food control law should be enacted to prevent. The only question is where to draw the line between due and undue profit.

It is safe to say that those who go into food speculation as a business at this time are fit subjects for strict repressive measures. But honest business should not be interfered with, and probably will not be. "It is idle to talk of cutting the profit out of war," said former Chairman Hurley of the Federal Trade Commission in a recent speech. "There should be no abnormal profits, but the normal profits of business should be maintained, because without such a fair margin of return on capital and labor there will be none of the incentive necessary for increased productive energy."

Mr. Hoover's plans are being opposed on the ground that they will establish a food dictatorship. Politicians who "play up" to the farmer vote are howling themselves red in the face with this cry. They are scared to death for fear the "poor" farmer will have to sell his products at a reasonable price. Their fears would seem to be unnecessary, since Mr. Hoover appears to be a fair and sensible man, and those who are backing him have as wholesome a respect for the farmer vote as does the common or garden variety of politician.

A war situation such as this breeds abuses of all sorts, and the usual horde of unscrupulous profit-takers will have to be searched out and eliminated. Most of these are the fly-by-night speculators, of whom the food speculator is a glaring example.

Individuals or concerns with a good name to sustain and a good-will to preserve are not likely to go to excess in this direction. They will not fear Mr. Hoover and his "food dictatorship." Indeed, they should welcome it, since it will serve to separate the sheep and the goats, to distinguish the honest, patriotic business man from the soulless shark who sees only a chance to fatten his pocketbook out of the necessities of a war situation.

ONE NEEDED FOOD REFORM

With butter prices at an unprecedented height at a season of the year when butter is cheap, if it is ever cheap—and with warehousemen reporting two million pounds more butter than a year ago stored away in 56 houses alone, it is not surprising that the consumption of butter is declining. It looks as though the plans of the butter combination to get a strangle-hold on the consumer's pocketbook might possibly go wrong.

In spite of the fact that it is handicapped

by a discriminatory revenue tax, oleomargarine production last month was the greatest on record in this country. Necessity is a great teacher. People are more than ever finding out that oleomargarine is a wholesome and healthful food product, and that its production and marketing are not in the control of a political combination that can exploit the consumer whenever it feels like it.

That this increase in oleomargarine production has taken place in spite of the discriminatory revenue regulations intended to favor tax-free and inspection-free butter makes the situation all the more remarkable. But it does not remove the injustice, which becomes doubly onerous at this time of war crisis and food shortage.

"In view of the present and prospective worldwide conditions relative to the scarcity of food products, and especially edible fats including butter, this country cannot afford to continue to tax oleomargarine, a wholesome article of human diet," says President Fielding Wallace of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association. He rightly argues that from a revenue standpoint the small amount of tax derived is not justified, in view of the restrictions it places upon a valuable and needed product.

Such class legislation, he says, should not be countenanced at this time, when all our efforts should be turned to economic food production and conservation. He advocates the suspension of the oleo tax, at least during the period of the war, and its sale without license tax and without any color restrictions whatever. Its manufacture is already under the rigid supervision of the federal meat inspection system, the best in the world, which is ample guarantee of protection to the consumer.

Removal of the tax and color restrictions would relieve the food situation in one particular, at least, to an extent which would only be appreciated after the way had been thrown open to put this healthful and wholesome product on an open market in free competition with butter, unhampered by the artificial bars now held in place by the power of the butter lobby, and intended solely to continue the grip of the butter monopoly on the consumer's pocketbook.

When the coloring of butter is allowed without restriction, it is idle to argue that there would be danger in removing the color restriction from oleomargarine. There is no longer any argument against oleomargarine on the ground of its desirability as a food product, and with food prices as they are the inducement to sell oleomargarine as butter is small. People are eager to get it for what it is, and would welcome an increase in production and relief from price exactions following the removal of tax and color restrictions during the stress of the war period.



## TRADE GLEANINGS

Fire destroyed plant of Tri-Cities Packing Company in East St. Louis, Ill. Loss unknown.

The Moultrie Packing Company's plant at Savannah, Ga., has been purchased by Swift and Company.

The capital stock of the Trenton Fertilizer Co., Trenton, S. C., has been increased from \$7,000 to \$21,000.

The plant of the Lafayette Packing Company, Wabash Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind., has been destroyed by fire.

The capital stock of the Morrilton Cotton Oil Co., Morrilton, Ark., has been increased from \$100,000 to \$120,000.

Carstens Packing Company, Tacoma, Wash., contemplate the building of an \$18,000 killing building, four stories in height.

O. W. Young, Inc., 35 Ross St., Newark, N. J., to deal in greases, oils, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000.

The Beaumont Cotton Oil Mill Co., Beaumont, Texas, will erect a five-story peanut shelling factory with a daily capacity of 5,000 bushels peanuts.

The fertilizer factory of the Georgia Phosphate Co. at Athens, Ga., has been purchased by the Southern Cotton Oil Co., and will be improved and enlarged.

The Eastern Farming & Packing Corp. has

been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000 by Thomas E. Coulbourn as president and R. J. B. Page, secretary.

Work on a \$25,000 addition to the produce department building of Swift and Company, at East First and Sheperd streets, Des Moines, Iowa, has been started.

The Dixie Peanut Products Co., Savannah, Ga., has been organized with J. L. DuBreuil of Boston, Mass., as president, and E. K. Thomas of Savannah, Ga., secretary and treasurer.

Olive Hill Oil & Gas Co., Augusta, Maine, mining in all branches, agricultural and stock raising business, incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000, by E. L. McLean of Augusta.

The Farmers' Co-operative Packing Company, Aberdeen, S. D., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,000,000 by Roy Housman of Houson, S. D.; A. C. Frost of Leolo and G. C. King, Mina, S. D.

The cottonseed oil mills located at Shawnee, Ada, Holdenville and Calvin, all in Oklahoma, and operated as the Choctaw Cotton Oil Company have been purchased by the Osage Cotton Oil Company, Osage, Okla.

Wessen Company, Limited, Inc., New York, N. Y., to conduct a food canning and preserving business, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$75,000. The incorporators are: S. Platin, 114 West 79th street, New

York, N. Y.; C. A. Ogren, 1344 Pacific street, and L. W. Severy, 408 Eighth avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

### PACKERS TO HELP WOOL SITUATION.

It is reported from Chicago that plans to meet a threatened American sheep and wool famine will be discussed at a conference of packers and livestock interests in a few days. The conference was called by the national sheep and wool bureau's executive committee after it was apparent that the clothing industry was seriously menaced, and will be held at Chicago.

### PACKERS AGREE ON HIDE PRICES.

It is reported from Washington that through a price agreement with leading packers of the country the leather equipment committee of the Council of National Defense believes that millions of dollars will be saved the government on war contracts in view of the rapidly rising price of leather. The agreement provides for "pegging" the price of enough hides for the government's leather equipment at today's market price.

The arrangement was reached at the solicitation of Julius Rosenwald, chairman of the defense committee on supplies, in a conference attended by J. Ogden Armour, president of Armour & Company; Nelson Morris, chairman of the board of Morris & Company; Thomas E. Wilson, president of Wilson & Company, and representatives of Swift & Company, the Jacob Dold Packing Company, the Cudahy Packing Company and others.

### MEAT INSPECTION CHANGES.

Recent changes in federal meat inspection are reported as follows:

Meat inspection inaugurated: \*Bristol Packing Company, Virginia avenue, Bristol, Tenn.; Kabisch & Company, 5526 Vine street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Meat inspection discontinued: B. M. Zimmerman Company, 90 East Third street, New York, N. Y.; C. M. Bailey & Company, 101 South Orange avenue, Newark, N. J.

Meat inspection reinaugurated following suspension: \*Farmers' Serum Company, Granite City, Ill.

Meat inspection temporarily suspended: The Taylor Provision Company, 63 Perrine avenue, Trenton, N. J.; Thomas Harris, 443 West Forty-fifth street, New York, N. Y.; D. M. Bodine, 32 South Stockton street, Trenton, N. J.; W. W. Rose, 175 Pennington avenue, Trenton, N. J.; Henry Strecker, 2066 East Tioga street, Philadelphia, Pa.; \*Central Iowa Poultry & Egg Company, Second and Elm streets, Atlantic, Iowa.

\*Slaughtering conducted.

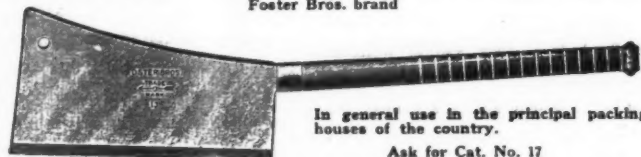
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**Hartford City, Indiana**

# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

NOTA: THE JOURNAL OF THE PROVISIONER

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

**More Government Buying—Other Cash Demand Quiet—Trade Expects Regulated Prices—Feed Crops Make Better Progress—Hog Arrivals Well Taken—Light Outside Trade in the Markets.**

The trade has heard more of the government demand for provisions and the effect of the advices has been to hold the market rather steady. It is understood that the United States Government is frequently in the market for round lots of hog products and a substantial business for our government has already been consummated. The details are lacking, however.

Renewed demand for Belgian account has also developed. This demand has been principally for lard, bellies and backs, and although it has not been long since Belgium purchases were made here, it was stated in some quarters that a fair business is expected. These inquiries for governmental account have done much to offset the quieter trade in other cash lines; which quietness is attributed partly to the season of the year and the economy being practised in many quarters of the country.

Attention has been given to the renewed statements from officials of the government to the effect that only a reasonable profit will be allowed manufacturers. The deduction is that no concerns will be permitted to make war profits, although efficiency and other items entering into the costs will be recognized, so that the profits in some cases will be larger than in others. These statements have been directed principally to steel, iron and oils, but control of coal and foodstuffs is also urged, and it is realized that even if there is no control exercised over the distribution of these products and commodities, the government intention to hold down prices is very impressive.

With this regulation in sight, it has not been astonishing to note a quieter home cash demand for provisions. Many believe that little will be lost by buying from hand to mouth, despite the important government orders remaining to be filled from time to time. By the same token, speculation in the markets is very slow. It is a fact that some of the large commission houses are actually discouraging speculation in hog products, purely out of patriotic reason; it being claimed that they do not care to advise outside buying or selling when the government officials and others are earnestly laboring to establish equitable prices.

Another favor that has to do with the lack of anxiety among consumers because of the government buying is the evidence of liberal stocks at some of the important points of distribution. The recent semi-monthly Chicago stock statement showed the lard stocks to be about 27,000,000 pounds against 19,000,000 at the end of May, although the total a year ago was excessively heavy at about 60,000,000 pounds; short ribs stocks are about normal at about 17,000,000 pounds, or just about equal to the totals of last month and last year. Recent hog arrivals

have been fair and absorbed without much recession in price on any day. The weights are running a little better, but the prices for hogs are so high and the feeding costs high enough to encourage rather free marketing of hogs. There have been some claims that the hog movement would show a little increase now that farmers are through with corn cultivating in many of the central western districts, but as a rule, the trade does not anticipate much feature to the hog situation at this time.

Reports on the feed crops are still very encouraging. Some of the advices from the northwest say that pastures are in excellent condition and except for lateness in the West and drouth in the extreme southwest, there is nothing the matter with corn. Through the great corn belt, the weather has been better, with farmers able to cultivate the fields in Illinois, Iowa and Indiana where rains had been excessive. The July government report is expected to indicate a crop close to 3,200,000,000 bushels of corn, against the final last year of 2,584,000,000 bushels. It remains to be seen whether the lateness of the corn crop will be overcome, but the trade does not seem disposed to worry just now about this, as a late frost next fall will be an offsetting factor.

**LARD.**—Reports of more inquiry for the American and Belgium governments have helped the market slightly. Quoted city, \$20.75; Western, \$22.25; Middle West, \$21@21.10; refined Continent, \$22.75; South America, \$23.45; Brazil kegs, \$24.45; compound, 18@18½¢.

**PORK.**—Home consumption is showing further reduction. Mess, \$41@41.50; clear, \$42@44, and family, \$42@44.

**BEEF.**—The presence of foreign buyers has led to more confidence among local holders. Mess, \$30@31; packet, \$31@32; family, \$32@33; extra India, \$49@50.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

### EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from the port of New York during the month of May, details of which were held back by Government order, are now reported by the U. S. Customs Service as follows:

**HOGS.**—Brazil, 4 hd.; Cuba, 2 hd. Total, 6 hd.

**BACON.**—Barbados, 14,238 lbs.; Bermuda, 16,892 lbs.; Bolivia, 73 lbs.; Brazil, 395 lbs.; British Guiana, 1,112 lbs.; British South Africa, 6,824 lbs.; British West Indies, 2,422 lbs.; British West Indies, 5,088 lbs.; Canary Islands, 18,725 lbs.; Chile, 2,615 lbs.; Colombia, 1,336 lbs.; Costa Rica, 956 lbs.; Cuba, 563,498 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 448 lbs.; Denmark, 20 lbs.; Dutch East Indies, 500 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 640 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 40 lbs.; Ecuador, 12 lbs.; England, 16,130,344 lbs.; France, 7,943,810 lbs.; French Africa, 26,174 lbs.; French West Indies, 920 lbs.; Guatemala, 65 lbs.; Haiti, 689 lbs.; Honduras, 3,008 lbs.; Italy, 3,473,309 lbs.; Jamaica, 9,166 lbs.; Liberia, 38 lbs.; Mexico, 11,056 lbs.; Netherlands, 10,500 lbs.; Newfoundland, 47,817 lbs.; Norway, 462,183 lbs.; Panama, 31,077 lbs.; Portuguese Africa, 500 lbs.; San Domingo, 555 lbs.; Scotland, 1,558,406 lbs.; Spain, 51,606 lbs.; Trinidad, 1,112 lbs.; Venezuela, 241 lbs. Total, 30,398,470 lbs.

**CURED HAMS.**—Barbados, 4,109 lbs.; Bermuda, 8,994 lbs.; Brazil, 13,275 lbs.; British Guiana, 15,732 lbs.; British South Africa, 931

lbs.; British West Indies, 2,103 lbs.; British West Indies, 6,219 lbs.; Canary Islands, 9,987 lbs.; Chile, 4,610 lbs.; Colombia, 5,088 lbs.; Cuba, 251,249 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 5,202 lbs.; Dutch East Indies, 997 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 393 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 226 lbs.; Ecuador, 116 lbs.; England, 10,104,515 lbs.; France, 665,526 lbs.; French Africa, 25,460 lbs.; French West Indies, 15,246 lbs.; Haiti, 7,323 lbs.; Honduras, 5,679 lbs.; Italy, 228,677 lbs.; Jamaica, 7,239 lbs.; Liberia, 215 lbs.; Mexico, 57,657 lbs.; Newfoundland, 103,343 lbs.; Nicaragua, 101 lbs.; Norway, 38,200 lbs.; Panama, 41,012 lbs.; Peru, 197 lbs.; Portuguese Africa, 1,000 lbs.; San Domingo, 40,594 lbs.; Scotland, 2,192,416 lbs.; Spain, 18,330 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 4,255 lbs.; Uruguay, 155 lbs.; Venezuela, 25,514 lbs. Total, 13,911,285 lbs.

**LARD.**—Argentina, 1,148 lbs.; Barbados, 5,488 lbs.; Bermuda, 50 lbs.; Brazil, 3,770 lbs.; British Guiana, 7,116 lbs.; British South Africa, 5,950 lbs.; British West Indies, 14,030 lbs.; British West Indies, 16,933 lbs.; Canary Islands, 14,000 lbs.; Chile, 28,380 lbs.; Colombia, 32,964 lbs.; Costa Rica, 2,281 lbs.; Cuba, 408,616 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 4,298 lbs.; Dutch East Indies, 1,220 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 200 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,909 lbs.; Ecuador, 22,456 lbs.; Egypt, 4,200 lbs.; England, 10,431,134 lbs.; France, 3,714,207 lbs.; French Africa, 239,835 lbs.; French West Indies, 69,431 lbs.; Gibraltar, 6,000 lbs.; Guatemala, 600 lbs.; Haiti, 209,519 lbs.; Italy, 721,857 lbs.; Jamaica, 7,952 lbs.; Liberia, 15 lbs.; Mexico, 73,985 lbs.; Netherlands, 44,800 lbs.; Newfoundland, 37,953 lbs.; Nicaragua, 500 lbs.; Norway, 484,321 lbs.; Panama, 8,552 lbs.; Peru, 113,024 lbs.; Portuguese Africa, 3,000 lbs.; San Domingo, 176,903 lbs.; Scotland, 373,274 lbs.; Spain, 13,770 lbs.; Switzerland, 66,022 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 3,024 lbs.; Venezuela, 17,366 lbs. Total, 17,392,053 lbs.

**LARD COMPOUNDS.**—Barbados, 14,410 lbs.; Bermuda, 5,815 lbs.; British Guiana, 28,841 lbs.; British India, 710 lbs.; British West Indies, 2,514 lbs.; British West Indies, 103,279 lbs.; Chile, 10,575 lbs.; Costa Rica, 985 lbs.; Cuba, 758,450 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 23,134 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 2,415 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 18,484 lbs.; England, 901,635 lbs.; French West Indies, 81,872 lbs.; Haiti, 188,112 lbs.; Honduras, 185 lbs.; Jamaica, 11,096 lbs.; Newfoundland, 1,800 lbs.; Norway, 187,362 lbs.; Mexico, 12,667 lbs.; Panama, 36,740 lbs.; Peru, 5,600 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,982 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 407,370 lbs. Total, 2,756,033 lbs.

**LARD OIL.**—England, 7,750 gals.; France, 2,400 gals.; Guatemala, 101 gals.; Italy, 20,000 gals.; Mexico, 614 gals.; Panama, 25 gals.; Peru, 50 gals. Total, 30,940 gals.

**FRESH PORK.**—Bermuda, 5,089 lbs.; England, 316,289 lbs.; Haiti, 4,000 lbs.; Panama, 45,819 lbs. Total, 371,197 lbs.

**PICKLED PORK.**—Barbados, 73,600 lbs.; Bermuda, 7,580 lbs.; Brazil, 200 lbs.; British Guiana, 107,800 lbs.; British West Indies, 110,010 lbs.; Cuba, 6,970 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 20,200 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 9,000 lbs.; England, 161,310 lbs.; France, 65,870 lbs.; French West Indies, 18,250 lbs.; Haiti, 57,295 lbs.; Jamaica, 38,820 lbs.; Newfoundland, 949,000 lbs.; Malta, Island of, 4,600 lbs.; Panama, 17,515 lbs.; San Domingo, 17,100 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 223,200 lbs.; Venezuela, 20,000 lbs. Total, 1,908,320 lbs.

**CANNED PORK.**—Argentina, 3,288 lbs.; British South Africa, 488 lbs.; British West Indies, 312 lbs.; Canada, 5,400 lbs.; Colombia, 400 lbs.; Cuba, 48 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 432 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 40 lbs.; England, 122,599 lbs.; Italy, 161,610 lbs.; Malta, Island of, 7,700 lbs.; Newfoundland, 36,000 lbs.; San Domingo, 408 lbs.; Uruguay, 28,250 lbs.; Venezuela, 34 lbs. Total, 367,009 lbs.

**CANNED SAUSAGE.**—Aden, 512 lbs.; Ar-



gentina, 2,000 lbs.; Barbados, 150 lbs.; Bermuda, 1,000 lbs.; British East Africa, 330 lbs.; British Guiana, 730 lbs.; British South Africa, 556 lbs.; British West Africa, 637 lbs.; British West Indies, 108 lbs.; Chile, 320 lbs.; Colombia, 915 lbs.; Cuba, 2,955 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 503 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 344 lbs.; Ecuador, 72 lbs.; England, 10,947 lbs.; France, 40,730 lbs.; French West Indies, 1,300 lbs.; Haiti, 510 lbs.; Jamaica, 85 lbs.; Mexico, 728 lbs.; Newfoundland, 1,065 lbs.; Nicaragua, 20 lbs.; Panama, 1,100 lbs.; Portugal, 25 lbs.; San Domingo, 7,958 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 2,133 lbs.; Venezuela, 5,974 lbs. Total, 92,707 lbs.

**OTHER SAUSAGE.**—Argentina, 1,910 lbs.; Bermuda, 1,541 lbs.; Brazil, 459 lbs.; British Guiana, 225 lbs.; British South Africa, 3,030 lbs.; British West Africa, 192 lbs.; British West Indies, 2,871 lbs.; Chile, 220 lbs.; Colombia, 1,325 lbs.; Cuba, 13,050 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,076 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 582 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 711 lbs.; England, 6,744 lbs.; France, 1,025,193 lbs.; French Africa, 8 lbs.; French West Indies, 3,566 lbs.; Haiti, 1,473 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,256 lbs.; Mexico, 3,223 lbs.; Newfoundland, 3,016 lbs.; Nicaragua, 81 lbs.; Panama, 10,893 lbs.; San Domingo, 40,057 lbs.; Scotland, 2,120 lbs.; Spain, 6 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 1,703 lbs.; Venezuela, 2,423 lbs. Total, 1,128,954 lbs.

#### EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from the port of New York during the month of May, details of which were held back by Government order, are now reported by the U. S. Customs Service as follows:

**CATTLE.**—Bermuda, 21 hd.; Brazil, 2 hd.; Chile, 1 hd.; Ecuador, 2 hd.; Mexico, 31 hd.; Panama, 30 hd. Total, 87 hd.

**PICKLED BEEF.**—Barbados, 58,857 lbs.; Bermuda, 15,122 lbs.; British Guiana, 33,028 lbs.; British South Africa, 1,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 23,700 lbs.; Canada, 10,000 lbs.; Colombia, 400 lbs.; Cuba, 11,100 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 3,200 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 14,700 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 2,100 lbs.; England, 353,372 lbs.; France, 26,250 lbs.; French West Indies, 20,650 lbs.; Haiti, 8,425 lbs.; Jamaica, 33,720 lbs.; Liberia, 300 lbs.; Malta, Island of, 540 lbs.; Mexico, 353 lbs.; Newfoundland, 905,400 lbs.; Panama, 15,015 lbs.; San Domingo, 700 lbs.; Scotland, 130,966 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 79,428 lbs.; Venezuela, 510 lbs. Total, 1,748,836 lbs.

**FRESH BEEF.**—Bermuda, 141,926 lbs.; England, 14,536,468 lbs.; Italy, 842,890 lbs.; Mexico, 1,600 lbs.; Panama, 22,436 lbs. Total, 15,545,320 lbs.

**OLEOMARGARINE.**—Barbados, 46,700 lbs.; Bermuda, 3,290 lbs.; British Guiana, 5,500 lbs.; British West Africa, 800 lbs.; British West Indies, 36,778 lbs.; Colombia, 4,230 lbs.; Costa Rica, 2,900 lbs.; Cuba, 1,200 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 6,750 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 4,700 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 8,434 lbs.; French West Indies, 90 lbs.; Haiti, 3,360 lbs.; Jamaica, 45,120 lbs.; Mexico, 2,107 lbs.; Panama, 51,490 lbs.; San Domingo, 21,064 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 2,500 lbs. Total, 247,013 lbs.

**OLEO OIL.**—Cuba, 5,707 lbs.; England, 1,769,475 lbs.; France, 66,085 lbs.; Italy, 35,805 lbs.; Newfoundland, 266,541 lbs.; Norway, 2,041,104 lbs.; Mexico, 7,365 lbs.; Scotland, 193,441 lbs. Total, 4,385,523 lbs.

**STEARINE.**—Bolivia, 46,156 lbs.; Brazil,

1,100 lbs.; Chile, 45,126 lbs.; Colombia, 11,253 lbs.; Costa Rica, 7,000 lbs.; Cuba, 71,816 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 48 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 40 lbs.; France, 14,880 lbs.; French West Indies, 3,548 lbs.; Honduras, 4,000 lbs.; Japan, 89,600 lbs.; Mexico, 3,555 lbs.; Norway, 2,200 lbs.; Peru, 50,205 lbs.; Salvador, 43,900 lbs. Total, 394,427 lbs.

**OTHER ANIMAL OILS.**—Argentina, 300 gals.; Chile, 1,216 gals.; Colombia, 92 gals.; Costa Rica, 112 gals.; Ecuador, 20 gals.; England, 1,250 gals.; France, 2,600 gals.; Jamaica, 74 gals.; Panama, 10 gals.; Peru, 190 gals.; Spain, 2,050 gals. Total, 7,914 gals.

**TALLOW.**—Barbados, 1,925 lbs.; Brazil, 1,200 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,937 lbs.; Colombia, 23,596 lbs.; Chile, 941 lbs.; Costa Rica, 41 lbs.; Cuba, 179,801 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 473 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 9,222 lbs.; Ecuador, 62,597 lbs.; France, 101,536 lbs.; French West Indies, 16,723 lbs.; Haiti, 409 lbs.; Italy, 100,883 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,425 lbs.; Mexico, 46,814 lbs.; Newfoundland, 300 lbs.; Panama, 3,084 lbs.; Peru, 6,680 lbs.; Salvador, 50,638 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,562 lbs.; Sweden, 107,615 lbs.; Venezuela, 70,525 lbs. Total, 789,867 lbs.

**CANNED MEATS (Value).**—Aden, \$65; Argentina, \$14,401; Australia, \$75; Barbados, \$847; Bermuda, \$4,708; British Guiana, \$583; British India, \$373; British South Africa, \$2,292; British West Africa, \$3,974; British West Indies, \$2,154; Canada, \$1,050; Chile, \$1,093; China, \$193; Colombia, \$758; Costa Rica, \$492; Cuba, \$5,594; Danish West Indies, \$635; Dutch East Indies, \$220; Dutch Guiana, \$409; Dutch West Indies, \$1,189; Ecuador, \$267; Egypt, \$90; England, \$848,630; France, \$204,261; French Africa, \$175; French West Indies, \$791; Guatemala, \$226; Haiti, \$247; Honduras, \$155; Italy, \$52,228; Jamaica, \$931; Liberia, \$5; Malta, Island of, \$135; Mexico, \$2,364; Newfoundland, \$20,673; Nicaragua, \$30; Panama, \$1,800; Peru, \$16; Portuguese Africa, \$562; Salvador, \$67; San Domingo, \$1,467; Scotland, \$51,590; Spain, \$2,075; Trinidad, Island of, \$1,058; Venezuela, \$2,817. Total, \$1,237,765.

**OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS (Value).**—Argentina, \$887; Barbados, \$3,859; Bermuda, \$616; British Guiana, \$1,374; British India, \$44; British South Africa, \$84; British West Africa, \$95; British West Indies, \$1,281; China, \$88; Colombia, \$209; Costa Rica, \$70; Cuba, \$3,252; Danish West Indies, \$648; Dutch Guiana, \$50; Dutch West Indies, \$155; England, \$142,619; France, \$7,436; French West Indies, \$2,164; Haiti, \$1,188; Italy, \$8,415; Jamaica, \$844; Mexico, \$38; Newfoundland, \$7,055; Panama, \$7,568; Portugal, \$159; San Domingo, \$100; Spain, \$5,575; Straits Settlements, \$47; Trinidad, Island of, \$12,930; Venezuela, \$12. Total, \$208,862.

#### EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exports of dairy products from the port of New York during the month of May, details of which were held back by Government order, are now reported as follows:

**BUTTER.**—Barbados, 2,500 lbs.; Bermuda, 26,264 lbs.; British Guiana, 9,000 lbs.; British Honduras, 1,900 lbs.; British West Africa, 11,139 lbs.; British West Indies, 10,242 lbs.; Canary Islands, 100 lbs.; Colombia, 15,818 lbs.; Costa Rica, 100 lbs.; Cuba, 20,932 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 7,492 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 6,336 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 8,919 lbs.; French Africa, 50 lbs.; French West Indies, 13,793 lbs.; Haiti, 51,462 lbs.; Hon-

duras, 120 lbs.; Italy, 2,000 lbs.; Jamaica, 9,151 lbs.; Liberia, 610 lbs.; Mexico, 20,014 lbs.; Newfoundland, 19,590 lbs.; Nicaragua, 120 lbs.; Panama, 43,916 lbs.; San Domingo, 12,119 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 6,249 lbs.; Venezuela, 1,368 lbs. Total, 301,304 lbs.

**EGGS.**—Argentina, 21,000 doz.; Bermuda, 450 doz.; British West Indies, 30 doz.; Cuba, 93 doz.; Mexico, 30 doz.; Panama, 1,500 doz.; Venezuela, 600 doz. Total, 23,703 doz.

**CHEESE.**—Argentina, 2,440 lbs.; Barbados, 256 lbs.; Bermuda, 7,286 lbs.; British Guiana, 1,207 lbs.; British India, 2,470 lbs.; British South Africa, 4,800 lbs.; British West Africa, 2,280 lbs.; British West Indies, 3,933 lbs.; Chile, 8,812 lbs.; Colombia, 1,284 lbs.; Costa Rica, 1,221 lbs.; Cuba, 87,060 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 4,449 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 30 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,242 lbs.; England, 5,694,117 lbs.; French West Indies, 7,636 lbs.; Guatemala, 183 lbs.; Haiti, 5,252 lbs.; Honduras, 460 lbs.; Iceland, 812 lbs.; Italy, 240 lbs.; Jamaica, 9,285 lbs.; Korea, 121 lbs.; Mexico, 20,549 lbs.; Newfoundland, 4,083 lbs.; Nicaragua, 111 lbs.; Panama, 13,916 lbs.; Peru, 4,980 lbs.; Salvador, 140 lbs.; San Domingo, 14,971 lbs.; Scotland, 416,675 lbs.; Spain, 7,755 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 10,116 lbs.; Venezuela, 1,342 lbs. Total, 6,341,514 lbs.

#### FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, June 21.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers, 60 days.....	4.72
Cable transfers.....	4.76½
Demand sterling.....	4.75½
Commercial bills, sight.....	4.75½
Commercial, 60 days.....	4.71½
Commercial, 90 days.....	4.69½
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days.....	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days.....	5.78½
Commercial, sight.....	5.78½
Bankers' cables.....	5.76½
Bankers' checks.....	5.77½
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight.....	No quotations.
Bankers' sight.....	No quotations.
Bankers' cables.....	No quotations.
Amsterd—	
Commercial, 60 days.....	No quotations.
Bankers' sight.....	No quotations.
Bankers' cables.....	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight.....	40½
Commercial, 60 days.....	40½
Bankers' sight.....	41¼
Copenhagen—	
Bankers' checks.....	28.85

#### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending June 16, 1917, with comparisons:

PORK, BBLs.			
To—	Week ending June 16, 1917.	Week ending June 17, 1916.	From Nov. 1, '16, to June 16, 1917.
United Kingdom.....	.....	.....	3,734
Continent.....	.....	.....	2,295
So. & Cen. Am.....	.....	.....	7,949
West Indies.....	.....	.....	22,449
Br. No. Am. Col.....	.....	.....	6,028
Other countries.....	.....	.....	540
Total.....	.....	1,874	42,995

MEATS, LBS.			
United Kingdom.....	8,214,675	10,591,325	369,676,760
Continent.....	1,490,000	6,006,151	176,925,515
So. & Cen. Am.....	.....	39,821	1,367,504
West Indies.....	.....	281,041	5,261,093
Br. No. Am. Col.....	.....	2,203	245,085
Other countries.....	.....	6,341	568,169
Total.....	9,704,675	17,526,882	554,044,126

LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom.....	1,096,760	5,757,920	128,798,482
Continent.....	250,250	2,246,150	121,633,072
So. & Cen. Am.....	.....	473,436	12,107,792
West Indies.....	.....	683,690	9,574,114
Br. No. Am. Col.....	.....	.....	291,215
Other countries.....	.....	49,900	1,250,682
Total.....	1,859,010	9,411,096	273,646,357

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	.....	6,154,675	1,197,010
Philadelphia.....	.....	3,550,000	662,000
Total week.....	.....	9,704,675	1,859,010
Previous week.....	49	20,020,925	7,177,266
Two weeks ago.....	1,377	19,175,557	12,540,249
Cor. week last y'r.....	1,874	17,526,882	9,411,096

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.			
	From Nov. 1, '16, to June 16, '17.	Same time last year.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.....	8,599,000	15,606,800	7,007,800
Meats, lbs.....	554,044,126	577,143,640	23,099,514
Lard, lbs.....	273,646,357	350,217,950	76,571,593

#### EXPORTERS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, June 14, 1917, as shown by A. L. Russell's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil.		Cottonseed		Racon and		Tallow.		Ref.		Pork.		Lard.	
	Cake.	Race.	Oil.	Race.	Butter.	Hams.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Rbbs.	Tes.	Pkgs.	Tes.	Pkgs.
*Various, various.....	7522	500	400	14963	.....	150	49	345	11037					
aBergenafjord, Bergen.....	.....	800	.....	.....	515	.....	.....	915	.....					
bSan Giovanni, Naples.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....					
cRoma, Marseilles.....	.....	1000	.....	.....	710	.....	.....	295	1000					
Total.....	7522	2300	400	16288	.....	150	49	1555	12037					

\*Details withheld by steamship company under Government order. aSailed May 5, 1917. bSailed May 8, 1917. cSailed May 10, 1917.



# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—The market has been reported as a trifle steadier. Rumors of sales around 17c. for city's specials loose have been unconfirmed. Reports have been current that the Chicago market advanced  $\frac{3}{4}$ c. a lb. recently, but this also lacked confirmation. There is evidence of caution in tallow quarters, and it appears as though neither buyers nor sellers have things their own way. South American tallow is reported offering here and some interests say that it is offered rather freely; prices as high as 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. have been quoted, for fine grades, but here too there is objection taken to the quotation and handlers say that they are able to sell some pretty good grades of South American tallow at about 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

Prime City tallow in the local market is quoted at 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. nominal, and City specials at 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. loose.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—The market is somewhat steadier, at about 18c. Sales have been made at a slightly higher price, with compound lard interests showing a little disposition to buy.

**OLEO OIL.**—Business has been very quiet, but holders are not offering oil at concessions. Extras are quoted at 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ @23c., nom., and medium at 21@22c., nom.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

**SOYA BEAN OIL.**—The amount of oil offering is reduced and some interests expect higher freight rates on Pacific Coast shipments. Prices on the coast are quoted at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ @13 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. in sellers' tanks. Spot is quoted at 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @15c. for crude in bbls.

**CORN OIL.**—Local interests continue to name slightly lower prices. The market is quoted at 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @15c. for crude.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—There is a poor demand, and light offerings have been made at concessions. Prices are quoted: Ceylon, 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ @16c.; Cochin, 19c.

**PALM OIL.**—Further declines have been made, although arrivals are very small. Prime, red, spot, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ @17c.; Lagos, spot, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**PEANUT OIL.**—The official forecast is for a sixty per cent area increase for peanuts in this country. Prices quoted at \$1.20@1.30.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—The market is quiet, with prices unchanged for the week. Prices are quoted, 20 cold test, \$1.65@1.75; 30, \$1.45@1.60, nom., and prime, \$1.50@1.55.

**GREASE.**—A steadier tone is noted at the

lower levels. Quoted: Yellow, 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ @16 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. nom.; bone, 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ @16 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. nom.; house, 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ @16 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

### IMPORTS OF VEGETABLE OILS.

Imports of vegetable oils at the port of New York, as reported by the government for the month of May, 1917, are as follows: Cottonseed oil, from Haiti, 15,300 lbs.; from China, 11,820 lbs. Olive oil, from Spain, 39,608 gals. Palm oil, from England, 728,865 lbs. Soya bean oil, from Japan, 139,600 lbs. Coconut oil, from Philippine Islands, 2,365,427 lbs.; from Dutch East Indies, 1,390,763 lbs.; from Japan, 37,038 lbs.; from Cuba, 22,224 lbs.

### ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to June 22, 1917, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 18,486 quarters; to the Continent, 129,067 quarters; to other countries, nothing. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 109,110 quarters; to the Continent, 32,864 quarters; to other countries, 38,399 quarters.

### FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

The Federal Government has discontinued the giving out of weekly information concerning imports as well as exports, and weekly figures of imports of meats and offal, either from Canada or South America are therefore not available from this source. Imports at the port of New York for the month of May as a whole are reported as follows: Beef and veal, from Canada, 317,896 lbs., at 17 cents per lb. Mutton and lamb: From Canada, 21,295 lbs., at 22 cents per lb.; from Argentina, 496,128 lbs., at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per lb.

### OCEAN FREIGHTS.

(Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.)

	Liver- pool.	Glas- gow.	Rotter- dam.	Copen- hagen.
Beef, tierces	\$3.00	\$3.00	375c.	400c.
Pork, barrels	3.00	3.00	375c.	400c.
Bacon	3.00	3.00	375c.	400c.
Canned meats	3.00	3.00	375c.	400c.
Lard, tierces	3.00	3.00	375c.	400c.
Tallow	3.00	3.00	375c.	400c.
Cottonseed oil	3.00	3.00	375c.	400c.
Oil cake	.....	.....	.....	225c.
Butter	3.00	3.00	375c.	500c.

No rates to Hamburg.

### GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, June 21, 1917.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 21s.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 21c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 21c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 16-18 lbs. ave., 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 22c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 23c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 23c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 23c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 22c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. ave., 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 17c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 17c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 17c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 28c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 27c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 27c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 28c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 27c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

### PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, June 21, 1917.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 28@29c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 23c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 23c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 23c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 23c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 29c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 29c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 28c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 28c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 27c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 28c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 27c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 27c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 27c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 22c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; city steam lard, 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; city dressed hogs, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 25c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 24c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 23c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 22c.; skinned shoulders, 20c.; boneless butts, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Boston butts, 20@21c.; lean trimmings, 21@22c.; regular trimmings, 17@18c.; spareribs, 15c.; neck ribs, 6c.; kidneys, 7@8c.; tails, 9@10c.; livers, 8@9c.; snouts, 9@10c.; pig tongues, 18@19c.

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## COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending June 21, 1917, and for the period since September 1, 1916, were:

	Week ending June 21, 1917.	Since Sept. 1, 1916.
From New York—	Bbls.	Bbls.
Africa .....	—	1,140
Argentina .....	—	4,896
Australia .....	—	479
Bolivia .....	—	77
Brazil .....	—	1,235
British Guiana .....	—	333
Central America .....	—	733
Chile .....	—	2,329
Cuba .....	—	13,904
Denmark .....	—	5,464
Dutch Guiana .....	—	1,129
Ecuador .....	—	16
England .....	—	3,356
France .....	—	2,815
French Guiana .....	—	917
Haiti .....	—	433
Italy .....	—	700
Mexico .....	—	541
Netherlands .....	—	39,412
Newfoundland .....	—	1,164
Norway .....	—	18,113
Pacific Islands .....	—	4
Panama .....	—	2,637
Peru .....	—	2
San Domingo .....	—	2,074
Scotland .....	—	550
South America, other .....	—	1,406
Sweden .....	—	11,100
Turkey in Asia .....	—	96
Uruguay .....	—	2,169
*Various .....	—	69,120
Venezuela .....	—	66
West Indies, other .....	—	8,406
Total .....	—	196,906

## \*From New Orleans.

Cuba .....	—	1,454
Mexico .....	—	1,035
Norway .....	—	23,200
Panama .....	—	760
West Indies .....	—	9

Total .....

From Philadelphia—	—	47
Argentina .....	—	5,847
Netherlands .....	—	442
Scotland .....	—	—

Total .....

From Savannah—	—	1,648
Netherlands .....	—	—

Total .....

From Norfolk and Newport News—	—	528
*Various .....	—	—

Total .....

From Michigan—	—	65,518
Canada .....	—	—

Total .....

From Buffalo—	—	1,913
Canada .....	—	—

Total .....

From St. Lawrence—	—	1,581
Canada .....	—	—

Total .....

From other ports—	—	39
Mexico .....	1	—

Total .....

	Week ending June 21, 1917.	Since Sept. 1, 1916.	Same period, 1915.
Recapitulation—	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
From New York .....	—	196,906	325,584
From New Orleans .....	—	26,584	118,636
From Galveston .....	—	—	2,174
From Baltimore .....	—	—	2,024

From Philadelphia .....	—	6,336	1,056
From Savannah .....	—	1,648	9,531
From Norfolk and Newport News .....	—	528	4,801
From Boston .....	—	—	2
From San Francisco .....	—	—	221
From Mobile .....	—	—	3,440
From Michigan .....	—	65,518	53,824
From Buffalo .....	—	1,913	8,188
From St. Lawrence .....	—	1,581	9,283
From Dakota .....	—	5,196	4,585
From Vermont .....	—	15	44
From other ports .....	1	39	6
Total .....	1	396,138	542,799

\*Information withheld by Government order.

Information concerning the following exports of cottonseed oil from New York during May has just been released by the government and the figures are included in the above table:

	Bbls.
Africa .....	4
Argentina .....	752
Australia .....	93
Brazil .....	35
British Guiana .....	12
Central America .....	47
Chile .....	331
Cuba .....	3,068
Dutch Guiana .....	96
French Guiana .....	5
Haiti .....	115
Mexico .....	91
Newfoundland .....	294
Panama .....	519
San Domingo .....	308
Uruguay .....	46
Various .....	300
Venezuela .....	44
West Indies, other .....	1,240
Total .....	7,400

## SOUTHERN MARKETS

## Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., June 21, 1917.—Crude cotton seed oil, \$1.08, nothing offering. Meal, \$42@43, f. o. b. mills. Hulls, \$16; Atlanta, loose.

## Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., June 21, 1917.—All cotton seed products unchanged from last week.

## New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., June 21, 1917.—Prime crude cottonseed oil, \$1.09 bid, \$1.10 asked; stocks negligible. Prime meal, 8 per cent., \$47; 7½ per cent. meal, \$45; 7 per cent. meal, \$43. Loose hulls, \$18; sacked, \$20.50; all short ton, New Orleans.

## COTTON MEAL AS A FEEDSTUFF.

The proper recognition by the government of cottonseed meal as a feedstuff is urged in the following letter from President Littleton of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association to the members of that organization:

Crushers' Association:  
We are in correspondence with Honorable J. P. Buchanan, Congressman, Washington, D. C., relative to securing by the government the proper recognition of cottonseed meal as a feedstuff, particularly in the feeding of government animals. He is much interested in the subject and has now energetically taken it up with the government.

I think it would be well for those interested in the matter of creating a wider market for our cottonseed meal to get in touch with the Congressmen of their respective districts and ask that they co-operate with Congressman Buchanan in his fight to secure a proper recognition by the government of this valuable feedstuff.

I trust, therefore, you will address a letter to your Congressman calling attention to the fact that the government, while advocating to farmers and others the advisability of using cottonseed meal in their rations for horses and mules, are not themselves practicing what they preach; and that the large number of horses and mules in the government service would be materially benefited by the addition of a proper quantity of cottonseed meal to their present ration; and to the fact that the addition of the proper quantity of cottonseed meal would increase the value of the ration, reduce the expense of feeding, and incidentally create a large market for cottonseed meal and allow the conservation of a large amount of corn and oats.

Congressman Buchanan advises that the time is short and that we should at once take the matter up. I trust, therefore, you will give it your immediate attention.

Very truly yours,

C. C. LITTLETON, President.

## ACREAGE AND YIELD OF PEANUTS.

The federal Department of Agriculture has given out a tentative estimate of the acreage of peanuts in this country for 1917 and 1916, which it says is tentative and subject to modification later:

	1917 per cent. of 1916.	1917.	1916.
Virginia .....	105	158,000	150,000
North Carolina .....	96	192,000	200,000
Georgia .....	221	420,000	190,000
Florida .....	125	235,000	188,000
Alabama .....	197	268,000	135,000
Texas .....	218	600,000	275,000
Oklahoma .....	127	14,000	11,000
South Carolina .....	138	22,000	16,000
Tennessee .....	94	15,000	16,000
Mississippi .....	156	25,000	16,000
Louisiana .....	106	35,000	33,000
All other .....	113	17,000	15,000
Total .....	100.7	2,001,000	1,245,000

The total production reported for 1909 by the census was 19,415,816 bushels, equivalent to 22.3 bushels per acre. In estimating the acreage and production of this crop difficulties arise because in some sections peanuts are grown on land with other crops and in some sections the crop is not harvested and threshed for the nut, but is used locally as coarse forage. The estimate here given is the best information available.

In 1915 an investigation was made by the Bureau of Crop Estimates as to what proportion of the crop is Virginia and Spanish variety, respectively. The following tabulation gives the results of this investigation, also the reported yield per acre in 1916, and the yearly average yield per acre during the six-year period, 1910-1915:

	Per cent. 1915 crop.			Reported yield acre.	
	Variety			1916.	Av.
	Virg.	Span.	Othr.		
	Per cent.			Bush.	
Virginia .....	60	35	5	36	38
North Carolina .....	60	30	10	34	42
South Carolina .....	34	56	10	45	45
Georgia .....	51	33	16	31	40
Florida .....	40	35	25	38	36
Tennessee .....	93	1	6	38	48
Alabama .....	30	65	5	30	37
Mississippi .....	25	70	5	25	34
Louisiana .....	14	78	8	27	32
Texas .....	1	97	2	33	33
Oklahoma .....	5	90	5	35	38
Arkansas .....	8	91	1	30	40
Total .....	43.7	47.3	9.0	33.6	38.6

## COTTONSEED OIL

### WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

#### Not Much Change in the Market—Some New Crude Oil Selling—Political Events Being Awaited—Interesting Peanut Oil Statistics.

There has been no special feature to the cotton oil market recently. Prices have moved within circumscribed limits. Tremendous advances in cotton and occasional big setbacks in that market have not had much influence on the cotton oil list. This partly reflects the lack of speculation in the market, and also the realization that the cotton market is galloping around without having real crop news to inspire the sensational movements.

Recently the weather conditions for cotton have been a little better. More rains are needed in some sections, especially in the southwest. The cotton oil trade believes that the next Government report on cotton will not be so bullish, but it is realized that the crop has had a bad start. On May 25th the condition of the crop was only 69.5, the lowest on record. On June 25th last year the condition was 81.1 against an average of about 80.5 for a period of several years. If the Government report on July 1st shows a condition of 71.5 the trade's views will be about met. An area report will also be made and a

small decrease is looked for. The area planted last year was 36,052,000 acres.

Members of the local oil trade have been much interested in some peanut oil figures recently given out. A report from Washington showed the peanut acreage of 1917 to be preliminarily estimated at 2,001,000 acres against 1,245,000 in 1916. The yield of peanuts per acre averages from 33 to 38.6 bushels, with much larger yields in instances. It is figured that, roughly, a bushel of peanuts gives slightly more than a gallon of oil.

Thus it will be seen that cotton oil will have an important competing product this coming season in peanut oil. Texas alone is expected to have 600,000 acres against 275,000 last year; Georgia, 420,000 against 190,000 acres; Alabama 268,000 against 135,000 acres; Florida, 235,000 against 188,000 acres; North Carolina, 192,000 against 200,000 acres, and Virginia, 158,000 against 150,000 acres, respectively.

It will be seen that the real acreage increases of peanuts are in the South, where many mills have increased their facilities for crushing. An important point is the percentage crush of the crop. Last year this percentage crush was estimated at only 7 per cent. There is not much to indicate that the home consumption of peanuts will be in-

creased so that a fair assumption is that a good part of the production from the 60 per cent. acreage increase this year will be available for crushing purposes.

These figures suggest therefore that there is a possibility for more than the equivalent of about 600,000 barrels of peanut oil this season against the equivalent to 70,000 barrels last year.

One of the features of the cotton oil market recently has been the development of more export business. It is understood France entered the market and bought for quick shipment. Estimates as to the amounts purchased vary, but some well informed interests place it at 30,000 barrels.

New crude oil has again been reported sold this week at about \$1.03 for October shipment to the South. This is an unquestionably attractive price, but the fact remains that the basis was none too high when placed against the futures market at New York. It would seem as though interests who expected to have crude oil for October shipment could have advantageously sold the November delivery in the New York market, as a hedge; the differential being about 220 points at times, which is considered ample in these abnormal times for shipping, handling and various other expenses in connection with delivering cotton oil on contracts.

Closing prices Saturday, June 16, 1917: Spot, \$16.35; June, \$16.34; July, \$16.45@16.47; August, \$16.30@16.33; September, \$16.31@16.32; October, \$16.24@16.26; No-

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vember, \$16.06@16.08; December, \$15.96@15.98; January, \$15.95@16. Sales were: July, 2,300, \$16.45@16.35; August, 2,200, \$16.27@16.23; September, 5,500, \$16.32@16.22; October, 3,600, \$16.24@16.17; November, 3,600, \$16.08@15.94; December, 1,200, \$15.98@15.85; January, 800, \$15.97@15.85; total sales, 19,200 bbls.; prime crude, S. E., \$14.53, nom.

Closing prices Monday, June 18, 1917: Spot, \$16.30; June, \$16.30; July, \$16.45@16.47; August, \$16.38@16.40; September, \$16.38@16.39; October, \$16.28@16.30; November, \$16.05@16.08; December, \$15.94@15.96; January, \$15.94@15.99. Sales were: July, 7,400, \$16.56@16.45; August, 1,100, \$16.46@16.39; September, 9,500, \$16.47@16.37; October, 3,900, \$16.41@16.28; November, 2,100, \$16.19@16.11; December, 3,000, \$16.08@15.95; January, 1,600, \$16.10@16.05. Total sales, 28,600 bbls., prime crude, S. E., \$14.53 nom.

Closing prices Tuesday, June 19, 1917: Spot, \$16.30; June, \$16.30@16.75; July, \$16.43@16.46; August, \$16.38@16.39; September, \$16.38@16.39; October, \$16.34@16.35; November, \$16.07@16.09; December, \$15.98@16.01; January, \$15.98@16.02. Sales were: July, 1,000, \$16.56@16.43; August, 1,300, \$16.46@16.39; September, 6,500, \$16.47@16.38; October, 8,600, \$16.42@16.33; November, 4,500, \$16.18@16.07; December, 2,500, \$16.09@15.99; January, 100, \$15.99@15.99; total sales, 24,600 bbls., prime crude, S. E., \$14.53 nom.

Closing prices Wednesday, June 20, 1917: Spot, \$16.40; June, \$16.35; July, \$16.35@16.40; August, \$16.29@16.32; September, \$16.29@16.30; October, \$16.23@16.24; November, \$15.99@16.01; December, \$15.90@15.92; January, \$15.91@15.95. Sales were: July, 1,700, \$16.35@16.30; August, 700, \$16.30@16.25; September, 3,500, \$16.35@16.24; October, 5,300, \$16.33@16.16; November, 7,000, \$16.08@15.97; December, 2,500, \$15.99@15.89; January, 100, \$15.94@15.94; total sales, 20,800 bbls., prime crude, S. E., \$14.67 nom.

Closing prices Thursday, June 21, 1917: Spot, \$16.45; June, \$16.35@16.60; July, \$16.37@16.40; August, \$16.32@16.34; September, \$16.32@16.33; October, \$16.25@16.26; November, \$15.99@16.01; December, \$15.90@15.92; January, \$15.90@15.93. Sales were: July, 3,300, \$16.39@16.30; August, 600, \$16.24@16.23; September, 6,100, \$16.32@16.21; October, 5,800, \$16.26@16.15; November, 700, \$15.99@15.91; December, 1,800, \$15.90@15.80; January, 500, \$15.88@15.83. Total sales, 18,800, crude, S. E., \$14.67 nom.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

#### EDIBLE VEGETABLE OIL PRODUCED.

Director Sam. L. Rogers, of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, has issued a summary showing the production in the United States of edible vegetable oils other than cottonseed for the calendar year 1916. This inquiry was authorized by the Secretary of Commerce in co-operation with the Secretary of Agriculture, in connection with the mobilization of the food resources of the country. The list of establishments canvassed was compiled from the files of the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture, from trade directories, and from lists furnished on request by persons conversant with the manufacture of the several kinds of vegetable oil. Although the manufacture of some of these oils in the United States is of comparatively recent date, it is believed that the list of establishments canvassed is complete.

According to the reports received, there were 112 concerns in the United States in 1916 engaged in the manufacture of 262,558,661 pounds of oil from peanuts, mustard seed, kapok seed, rape seed, sunflower seed, soya beans, walnuts, corn, copra, palm ker-

nels, and olives. The movement to grow soya beans, peanuts and other oil-bearing seeds and nuts other than cottonseed for the manufacture of oil has received a great impetus and there will probably be several hundred establishments engaged in crushing the crops grown in 1917.

Monthly reports concerning the production and movement of cottonseed oil are now collected by the Bureau of the Census, in compliance with the act of Congress approved August 7, 1916. During the period from August 1, 1916, to April 30, 1917, there were 756 mills in the United States which ex-

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### Expert Cotton Seed Products Chemists

Magnificently-equipped laboratories covering 5,500 square feet of floor space. Six highly-educated experienced chemists in analytical department.

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GREASES, PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS, FERTILIZERS, Fuel, lubricating oils and boiler waters.

Main Laboratories,

ATLANTA, GA.

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WILMINGTON, N. C.

#### COTTONSEED AND COTTONSEED PRODUCTS TO MAY 31.

The Bureau of the Census reports the quantity of cotton seed received, crushed and on hand, and of cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out and on hand, and imports and exports of cottonseed products covering the period from August 1, 1916, to May 31, 1917, as follows:

Cotton seed received, crushed and on hand. (Tons.):

State	Received at mills* Aug. 1 to May 31	Crushed Aug. 1 to May 31	On hand at mills May 31
United States .....	4,461,402	4,369,760	105,971
Alabama .....	196,000	186,000	10,000
Arkansas .....	366,000	356,000	12,000
Georgia .....	778,000	767,000	16,000
Louisiana .....	171,000	170,000	1,000
Mississippi .....	376,000	360,000	19,000
North Carolina .....	260,000	258,000	3,000
Oklahoma .....	310,000	309,000	1,000
South Carolina .....	260,000	259,000	2,000
Tennessee .....	289,000	276,000	13,000
Texas .....	1,340,000	1,320,000	24,000
All other .....	113,000	109,000	5,000

\*Does not include 14,329 tons on hand at mills August 1 nor 182,845 tons reshipped.

Cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out and on hand:

	On hand Aug. 1	Produced Aug. 1 to May 31	Shipped out Aug. 1 to May 31	On hand May 31
Crude oil .....(pounds)	*6,807,871	1,351,628,558	1,309,186,407	68,732,344
Refined oil .....(pounds)	221,639,915	†1,182,138,505	.....	‡324,455,716
Cake and meal.....(tons)	179,518	2,139,000	2,109,000	210,000
Hulls .....(tons)	56,656	948,000	893,000	112,000
Linters.....(500-lb. bales)	15,206	1,279,000	1,164,000	143,000
Hull fiber.....(500-lb. bales)	18,560	402,000	412,000	10,000
Motes, grabots and sweepings (500-lb. bales)	2,161	33,000	24,000	12,000

\*Includes 4,438,521 and 7,169,000 pounds held by refining and manufacturing establishments August 1 and May 31, respectively, and 16,751,000 pounds in transit to refiners and consumers May 31.

†Produced from 1,270,671,000 pounds crude oil.

‡Includes 14,910,000 pounds held by refiners, brokers, agents and warehousemen at places other than refineries and manufacturing establishments and 9,930,000 pounds in transit to manufacturers of lard substitute, oleomargarine, soap, etc., May 31.

§Includes 12,390 bales of linters, 713 bales of hull fiber, and 1,022 bales of motes, grabots and sweepings stored elsewhere than at the mills.

Imports and exports of cottonseed products from August 1 to May 31:

Imports—Oil, 8,990,279 lbs. Exports—Oil, 139,732,356 lbs.; cake and meal, 497,873 tons; linters, 394,830 running bales.

## The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

### COTTONSEED OIL

Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow  
Venus, Prime Summer White  
Jersey Butter Oil  
Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow

Puritan, Winter Pressed Salad Oil  
White Clover Cooking Oil  
Marigold Cooking Oil  
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Refineries: { IVORYDALE, G.  
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**EXPORTERS****BROKERS****COMMISSION MERCHANTS**ORDERS  
SOLICITED TO  
BUY OR SELL**COTTON SEED OIL**  
**SPOT AND FUTURE DELIVERY**ON THE NEW  
YORK PRODUCE  
EXCHANGE FORWe carry a stock of  
all grades of**COTTON OIL** also **REFINED DEODORIZED SOYA BEAN OIL—PEANUT OIL—CORN OIL**  
IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN THE EAST

We will be pleased to quote for any shipment, in barrels or tank cars.

**WE ARE SELLING AGENTS FOR****THE PORTSMOUTH COTTON OIL REFG. CORP. OF PORTSMOUTH, VA. — AND — THE GULF & VALLEY COTTON OIL COMPANY, LTD., OF NEW ORLEANS, LA.**

pressed oil from cottonseed. During this period the Bureau estimates that 4,164,801 tons of cottonseed was crushed, the total quantity of cottonseed oil produced being estimated at 1,288,084,077 pounds. During this same period the Bureau estimates that 1,161,591,332 pounds of crude cottonseed oil was refined, from which 1,080,636,014 pounds of refined oil was obtained. The stocks of cottonseed held at the oil mills on April 30 were said to amount to 229,817 tons.

The following summary shows the number of establishments engaged in the production of the several oils, together with the quantity of each kind produced during the calendar year 1916:

Oils.	Number of estab'ments.	Oil produced (pounds).
Olive .....	22	1,336,674
Cocanut .....	9	126,884,374
Peanut .....	50	26,164,869
Corn .....	23	93,085,391
Mustard seed, rape seed, soya bean, palm kernel, etc. ....	14	15,087,353

In addition to the production of domestic vegetable oils which may be used for edible purposes, considerable quantities are also imported. During the calendar year 1916 there was imported 64,349,308 pounds of cocanut oil, 16,597,785 pounds of cottonseed oil, 145,409,269 pounds of soya bean oil, 29,270,063 pounds of palm oil, 4,323,735 pounds of palm kernel oil, 2,089,801 gallons of peanut oil, 2,690,755 gallons of rape-seed oil, 7,686,593 gallons of Chinese-nut oil, and 7,382,353 gallons of edible olive oil.

During the same period there was exported 188,213,816 pounds of domestic cottonseed oil and 9,118,812 pounds of corn oil; also 478,438 pounds of foreign cocanut oil, 2,062,900 pounds of soya bean oil, 56,805 pounds of palm oil, 22,780 gallons of peanut oil, and 52,263 gallons of edible olive oil.

Is there some problem in the operation of your plant that bothers you? Submit it to The National Provisioner and get the answer.

**STANDARDIZING COTTONSEED FEEDS.**

Charles A. Whittle, Georgia College of Agriculture, in Hoard's Dairyman.

At the annual meeting of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, held at Dallas, Texas, in May, a rule was adopted governing the standardization of cottonseed products other than cottonseed meal. In effect it is to have only one standardized cottonseed feed aside from cottonseed meal. This regulation, it would seem, is to be welcomed by the feeders, for if there is any one thing which has militated against the greater use of cottonseed meal than another it has been the variations of its protein content.

It has been easy for the feeder to be deceived into thinking he was buying cottonseed meal of standard protein content when, in fact, he was buying only a cottonseed product of lower protein value than the regular meal. Dissatisfaction has resulted, the oil millers who produce the meal have been injured by these irregularities, and in self defense they have attempted to clearly define and standardize two products; one, the meal as it is now legally known, and another, Interstate Cotton Seed Grist, which shall contain not less than 25 per cent. protein.

This name is to be copyrighted, the millers are to advertise the product, and conform to rules governing its manufacture. The rule adopted is as follows:

"Interstate Cotton Seed Grist or Interstate Calseed Meal is the cottonseed reduced by English or American manufacturing operations to a meal or grist which shall contain calculated average material proportions of the feed constituents of the whole seed which are left by these operations, resulting in a product which shall contain nothing whatsoever which is foreign to the cotton-

seed, which shall contain not less than 25 per cent. of protein, which shall be of a standard of fineness such that a fair sample shall pass through an eighteen-to-the-inch meal sifter (common flour sifter) without leaving a residue of more than 10 per cent., which shall, for the purpose of feed, be made of none but sound material, and marketed only in 125-pound net sacks. . . . As a distinctive and necessary mark upon each sack of this product offered for sale for feed, there shall appear in plain, heavy black figures, six inches tall, "25" and such other brandings, tags, and markings as may be required by present or future national or State regulations."

The executive committee of the association is empowered to make such changes in name, definition, and requirements as may be necessary to conform to State and national rulings, but under no circumstances is it to be sold as "cottonseed meal."

There is no purpose to discontinue the manufacture of cottonseed meal which under federal ruling has a fixed standard of protein content. The purpose will be to continue to supply the demand for it as it comes from both the feeders and the fertilizer manufacturers. About one-third of all of the cottonseed meal produced in the South goes into the manufacture of fertilizer as a source of organic nitrogen, regulations concerning which are embodied in State laws.

When these new rules have been promulgated and have become operative, providing they are strictly conformed to, the feeder can know with assurance that when he buys cottonseed meal he is buying one of three forms of that product recognized by the United States Bureau of Standards and that when he buys any other product of the seed of cotton, especially if it has the "25" and the "Interstate" marking on it, that he is buying the only other product of the kind that is standardized.

In the manufacture of the "25" product, with its color descriptive name of impractical length, it is proposed to put nothing but the products of the cottonseed. In the regular cottonseed meal there is comparatively little of the hulls. In the standard product now proposed, there will be practically all of the hulls. The hulls, of course, have a feeding value, but no so high as the meal proper. The feeding value of hulls, in fact, is about that of timothy hay, and usually sells at about half the price of hay. The whole product, therefore, has nutritive values and

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MADE FROM

**VEGETABLE OILS OF ALL KINDS**

Oils Hardened to Order

**The American Oil Treating and Hardening Co.**

CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.

there is no adulteration in the usual meaning of the word.

The all or whole seed meal that is proposed is the kind of meal manufactured in England and Germany and is, in fact, what is known as cottonseed meal in those countries. This should be kept in mind when results from feeding cottonseed meal in other countries are observed. They do not usually have cottonseed meal in the form of the high concentrate it is sold in this country. Foreign recommendations as to feeding cottonseed meal should be followed more nearly by the use of the "25" or "Interstate Cotton Seed Grist."

Perhaps no one will welcome a fixation of standards for cottonseed products more than the feeding authorities at the colleges and experiment stations of the country, whose recommendations have so often been annulled by a failure of the feeder to get hold of the standard meal that was recommended. This has happened so often that feeding authorities have not been as eager to urge upon the feeder this cheapest of all sources of protein feed as he would like.

The position which these authorities will take with reference to the new product will, of course, be determined to a marked extent by its conformity to the protein value fixed for it as well as to the value of the protein it carries. It can be surmised that if these cottonseed feed products which have been getting on the market to the confusion of the feeder's mind are cleared from the deck and one product which the feeder need not confuse with "cottonseed meal," is established, the feeding authorities will heave a sigh of relief.

In this connection it is of interest to mention that it is stated that the United States Department of Agriculture has been investigating to determine whether it is not advisable to prevent the use of cottonseed meal as fertilizer, so that it can be used as feed and food. Like soy bean meal, it is suitable for making bread, especially when mixed in proper portions with wheat flour.

The main reason for considering the possibility of reserving the cottonseed meal as food, was that it should be used as animal feed in place of corn as far as possible, so that corn could be more generally used as human food. At the time this article is written no definite action has been taken.

While there is likely to be less cottonseed meal next year than this, the loss will probably be more than made up by the increase in peanut meal, soy bean meal, and especially by velvet bean meal, in all of which the South is going to show marked increase this year.

So far as the livestock industry depends upon meals from the South to provide protein in the ration is concerned, there is nothing occasioned by the war to indicate anything else than abundant supply at a figure that will still be cheaper than any other protein feed.

#### AGAINST TAX ON OLEOMARGARINE.

The injustice of a revenue tax on oleomargarine in the face of the world-wide scarcity of edible fats is emphasized in the following letter to members by the new president of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, C. C. Littleton:

Dallas, Texas, June 15, 1917.

To Members of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association:

In view of the present and prospective world-wide conditions relative to the scarcity of food products and especially edible fats, including butter, this country cannot afford to continue to tax oleomargarine, a wholesome article of human diet, from a revenue standpoint. The comparatively small amount of tax derived is not justified in view of the restrictions it places on a valuable food product.

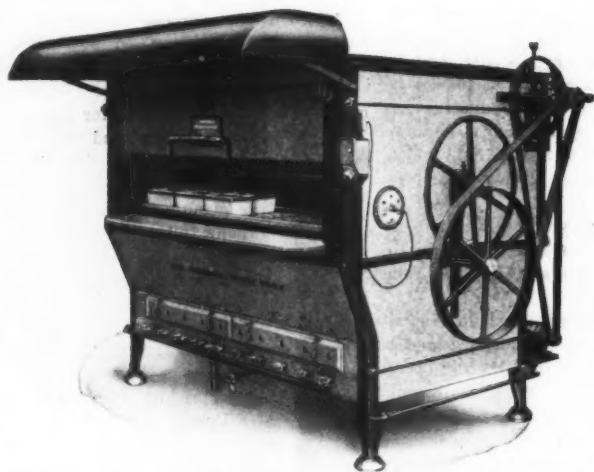
Our country should use all its effort in the economic administration of its resources, especially as to food and feed products. We feel that the tax on this article should be suspended at least during the period of the war, and the production should be allowed under the supervision of the Federal Agricultural Department, and the sale of such should be permitted without license tax and without any color restrictions whatever. Agricultural colleges should be urged to teach the best use of vegetable oils for consumption as articles of human diet.

Our legislative committee are actively at work in Washington in an effort to secure the removal or reduction of the tax on oleomargarine, and now is the opportune time for this to be accomplished.

It is suggested that the members of the Texas association write their Senators and Congressmen from their districts, bringing this matter to their attention as outlined above, and I trust that each of you will at once write such an appeal to your Congressmen and thus assist in the effort being made to remove this tax on oleomargarine.

Thanking you for your immediate attention in this matter, I am

Very truly yours,  
C. C. LITTLETON, President.



## BAKE YOUR MEAT LOAVES IN A GAS OVEN BUILT FOR THE PURPOSE

Your competitor is developing a profitable business on MEAT LOAVES, because he is

### BAKING THEM RIGHT

The PROPER BAKING of a loaf is three-fourths of its success.

Dozens of these Ovens are in operation in the CHICAGO STOCK YARDS, and hundreds more in the various BRANCH PLANTS OF THE NATIONAL PACKERS.

We can furnish any number of names of prominent Independent Concerns that have awakened to the possibilities of the MEAT LOAF and this simple, practical method of BAKING it.

Besides turning out a superior and absolutely uniform product (without the assistance of skilled help) this Oven will pay for itself in a short time, by the saving in shrinkage per loaf.

Can be placed on any floor.

Burns Natural or Artificial Gas.

Bakes Hams and other Specialties.

Absolutely sanitary—can be thoroughly washed daily.

No shifting of pans.

Any heat quickly obtained.

Built to last a lifetime.

Guaranteed by the Manufacturers.

Do your concern the justice of being informed on this appliance, by sending for catalogue and list of present users. No obligation. This appliance has become a Packing House necessity.

**THE CRANDALL PETTEE CO.,** 135 Hudson Street  
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# THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

## FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

### Lard in New York.

New York June 22.—Market easy; prime Western, \$22.05; Middle West, \$21.10@21.20; city steam, 21@21¼ nominal; refined Continent, \$22.50; South American, \$23.20; Brazil kegs, \$24.20; compound, \$18@18½c., all nominal.

### Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, June 22.—Copa fabrique, 214 fr.; copa edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 223½ fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

### Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, June 22.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra Indian mess not quoted; pork, prime mess not quoted; shoulders, square, 113s.; New York, 100s.; picnic, 99s.; hams, long, 125s. 6 d.; American cut, 129s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 126s.; long clear, 130s.; short back, 128s.; bellies, 128s. Lard, spot prime, 112s. 6d.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 113s. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, not quoted; New York City specials, not quoted. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new 148s. 6d. Tallow, Austrian (at London) 58s.

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

### Provisions.

The market was firmer, notwithstanding the lower hog market. Shippers bought ribs and cash meat demand is said to be improving.

### Tallow.

The market was quiet and steady. Special loose quoted at 17¼c.

### Oleo Stearine.

Trade was quiet with prices steady. Oleo is quoted at 18c.

### Cottonseed Oil.

The market was quiet and firmer with lard and cotton. The government report had little influence either way.

Market closed firm. Sales, 28,000 bbls. Spot oil, \$16.50 bid. Crude, Southeast, \$14.67 nominal. Closing quotations on futures: June, \$16.45 bid; July, \$16.51@16.55; August, \$16.46@16.47; September, \$16.45@16.46; October, \$16.35@16.36; November, \$16.13@16.14; December, \$16.03@16.05; January, \$16.06@16.07.

## FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, June 22.—Hogs 5@10c. lower. Bulk of prices, \$15.40@15.90; light, \$14.80@15.85; mixed, \$15@16.05; rough heavy, \$15@15.25; Yorkers, \$15.30@15.50; pigs, \$11@14.50; cattle weak; beefs, \$8.50@13.80; cows and heifers, \$5.75@11.70; stocks and feeders, \$6.90@10. Calves, \$11@15.75; sheep, strong; lambs, \$11@16.50; Western, \$9.25@12; native, \$9.15@11.60; yearlings, \$10.50@14.75.

Omaha, June 22.—Hogs weak, at \$14.75@15.65.

Buffalo, June 22.—Hogs lower; on sale 4,000, at \$16.15@16.40.

Kansas City, June 22.—Hogs slow, at \$14.70@15.85.

St. Joseph, June 22.—Hogs steady, at \$14.75@15.85.

Sioux City, June 22.—Hogs steady, at \$15@15.60.

Louisville, June 22.—Hogs steady, at \$14.90@15.50.

St. Louis, June 22.—Hogs lower, at \$15.35@15.95.

Indianapolis, June 22.—Hogs lower, at \$15.45@16.

## PACKER'S PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, June 16, 1917, are reported as follows:

Chicago.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	9,821	17,500	9,256
Swift & Co.	7,479	15,200	11,566
Wilson & Co.	5,588	10,200	4,364
Morris & Co.	5,588	8,800	2,931
G. H. Hammond Co.	2,792	7,800	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	1,403	...	...
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	565	7,500	...
Boyd Lunham & Co., 5,000 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 6,400 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 4,000 hogs; Miller & Hart, 3,000 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 3,500 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 3,100 hogs; others, 5,000 hogs.			

Kansas City.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	4,333	6,477	2,579
Fowler Packing Co.	632	1,548	...
Wilson & Co.	5,534	7,432	1,622
Swift & Co.	5,484	7,080	5,013
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,764	6,025	2,949
Morris & Co.	4,067	6,441	420
Others	529	1,363	92
Wolf Packing Co., 80 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 445 cattle; Independent Packing Co., 5 cattle; United Dressed Beef Co., 168 cattle; Schwartz, Eolen & Co., 2,892 hogs.			

Omaha.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,685	5,063	1,877
Swift & Co.	6,569	7,681	3,453
Cudahy Packing Co.	5,684	7,407	6,039
Armour & Co.	4,457	9,594	2,754
Swartz & Co.	1,247	...	...
J. W. Murphy	13,135	...	...
Lincoln Packing Co., 118 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 50 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 5 cattle; Kohrs Packing Co., 142 hogs.			

St. Louis.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	4,277	3,729	2,808
Swift & Co.	4,886	4,682	2,987
Armour & Co.	8,786	3,982	3,831
East Side Packing Co.	347	2,138	...
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	2,068	...	...
Independent Packing Co.	827	...	48
Sartorius Provision Co.	...	322	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	40	336	...
American Packing Co.	49	708	...
Krey Packing Co.	3	1,194	...
Heil Packing Co.	...	1,943	...
J. H. Belz Provision Co.	...	630	...

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending June 16, 1917:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	41,453
Kansas City	28,246
Omaha	18,476
East St. Louis	21,097
St. Joseph	6,966
Cudahy	565
South St. Paul	6,246
New York and Jersey City	6,925
Fort Worth	15,408
Philadelphia	3,125
Oklahoma City	10,722

HOGS.	
Chicago	103,850
Kansas City	36,225
Omaha	30,088
East St. Louis	33,321
St. Joseph	35,852
Cudahy	8,016
Cedar Rapids	7,875
Ottawa	6,792
South St. Paul	20,506
New York and Jersey City	15,096
Fort Worth	6,411
Philadelphia	6,204
Oklahoma City	7,238

SHEEP.	
Chicago	29,647
Kansas City	12,827
Omaha	12,907
East St. Louis	11,417
St. Joseph	4,639
Cudahy	85
South St. Paul	335
New York and Jersey City	26,437
Fort Worth	5,207
Philadelphia	5,326
Oklahoma City	489

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1917.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,000	9,900	2,000
Kansas City	1,500	300	300
Omaha	200	7,000	100
St. Louis	500	3,000	100
St. Joseph	100	3,000	200
Sioux City	2,800	5,000	...
St. Paul	400	2,000	...
Oklahoma City	300	400	...
Fort Worth	600	500	600
Milwaukee	...	150	...
Denver	653	...	...
Louisville	250	2,100	2,700
Cudahy	...	500	...
Wichita	...	308	...
Indianapolis	200	6,000	...
Cincinnati	400	1,000	...
Buffalo	475	3,200	1,400
Cleveland	500	1,000	100
New York	605	1,640	4,030
Toronto, Canada	724	889	...

MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1917.

Chicago	21,000	36,677	13,000
Kansas City	21,000	5,772	7,600
Omaha	5,400	5,772	3,000
St. Louis	9,500	6,806	2,000
St. Joseph	1,800	6,000	2,200
Sioux City	2,500	5,000	1,500
St. Paul	2,800	7,000	150
Oklahoma City	3,200	1,100	150
Fort Worth	7,000	4,000	3,000
Milwaukee	100	300	...
Denver	810	966	1,692
Louisville	1,200	3,700	3,000
Detroit	...	1,200	...
Cudahy	2,900	...	...
Wichita	...	92	...
Indianapolis	1,500	8,000	150
Pittsburgh	1,800	6,000	2,000
Cincinnati	2,300	6,524	1,700
Buffalo	5,000	8,000	800
Cleveland	6,500	5,000	600
New York	3,300	3,300	8,300
Toronto, Canada	2,169	114	138

TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1917.

Chicago	3,000	13,000	4,000
Kansas City	12,000	14,000	6,000
Omaha	5,800	10,000	4,300
St. Louis	9,000	13,000	6,000
St. Joseph	2,500	9,000	3,500
Sioux City	2,000	7,000	...
St. Paul	2,000	4,000	50
Oklahoma City	2,500	800	150
Fort Worth	5,500	1,000	1,000
Milwaukee	500	2,200	400
Denver	1,600	2,100	1,700
Louisville	150	1,200	1,900
Detroit	...	1,279	...
Cudahy	...	3,000	...
Wichita	...	2,806	...
Indianapolis	1,600	9,000	200
Pittsburgh	...	1,500	300
Cincinnati	300	2,742	3,100
Buffalo	800	3,000	200
Cleveland	500	2,000	200
New York	593	1,839	4,050

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1917.

Chicago	6,000	25,000	8,000
Kansas City	9,500	10,000	5,000
Omaha	5,000	10,000	1,500
St. Louis	6,700	10,000	2,400
St. Joseph	500	8,000	1,500
Sioux City	3,200	7,000	700
St. Paul	2,200	4,000	25
Oklahoma City	2,200	1,700	...
Fort Worth	1,100	1,500	3,500
Milwaukee	100	3,139	70
Denver	3,125	228	408
Louisville	250	1,200	4,000
Detroit	...	2,500	...
Cudahy	...	1,000	...
Indianapolis	3,000	11,000	160
Pittsburgh	...	1,200	200
Cincinnati	900	3,384	3,300
Buffalo	350	1,600	200
Cleveland	100	1,000	400
New York	1,685	2,840	5,330

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1917.

Chicago	4,000	22,000	7,000
Kansas City	4,000	6,000	2,000
Omaha	3,300	12,000	5,000
St. Louis	4,500	6,500	2,500
St. Joseph	1,000	7,000	1,500
Sioux City	1,000	6,500	500
St. Paul	...	4,000	...
Oklahoma City	2,700	1,000	...
Fort Worth	1,000	3,000	2,500
Milwaukee	...	872	...
Louisville	...	1,500	...
Detroit	...	1,270	...
Cudahy	...	1,600	...
Wichita	...	1,159	...
Indianapolis	...	11,000	...
Cincinnati	900	5,485	2,500
Buffalo	325	2,800	300
Cleveland	...	2,000	...
New York	700	2,340	3,160

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1917.

Chicago	2,500	18,000	11,000
Kansas City	3,500	3,000	2,000
Omaha	500	9,100	2,900
St. Louis	1,200	8,000	2,000
St. Joseph	1,000	4,500	500
Sioux City	1,000	9,500	...
Fort Worth	4,000	800	1,000
South St. Paul	1,300	5,300	100
Oklahoma City	2,600	1,300	...
Indianapolis	750	10,000	300
Denver	1,700	150	...

## HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

The fact that 2,000,000 hides of back and future kill have been pre-empted by the Government has caused packers' views to strengthen as regards prices on hides for civilian purposes. The "pegging" of prices to Government contractors will have the effect of advancing quotations for hides for general use.

### Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—Movement of large size was put through in packer hides at prices at the top of the list. Sole harness and belting leather tanners took on enough stuff to keep them going for some time. The feature news of the week, though, was the options given the Government by the leading big packers on their entire stocks and expected productions of native steers and cows at "today's values." Native steers sold at 31c. for 15,000 April kill, 32c. for 15,000 Mays and 33c. for 60,000 June take-off. No more now offered owing to options given Government for war purposes. About 2,500 April extreme light native steers sold at 31c., 2,500 Mays brought 31½c., and 20,000 Junes realized 32c. The Government has been given options on the extremes as well as the heavy weights. Texas steers realized 32c. for 20,000 April-May heavy hides and a couple of thousand of April May light weights sold at 31c. More hides available at these figures. Butt branded steers sold at 31c. for about 20,000 April May hides while 5,000 June slaughter touched 31½c. More stock offered at 31½c. Stocks are moderately ample. Colorado steers were included in the big movement, some 5,000 April take-off going at 30½c. and about 35,000 April May goods selling at 31c. This selection is held in back salting and 31c. is talked for such hides owing to scarcity and good demand for sole leather producing hides. Later 4,000 December Colorados sold at 30½c. and 4,000 June kill moved at 31c. Branded cows were not sold. Plenty are held in current and back salting and 31c. is the general asked figure for any month. Last sales of branded cows were at 29½c. for April May take-off. Heavy native cows sold at 31½c. for 3,000 April and May take-off. More stock of such salting available at that figure. May kill alone quoted at 32c. asked and Junes at 32½c. asked. These figures are nominal as the Government holds options on all native cows in salt and ahead. Light native cows did not sell. Stocks are moderately ample. Last sales were at 32c. for current goods and down to 31c. for back salting. The Government holds options on this weight cows up to 33c. for June forward take off. Native bulls were quiet. Spring

stocks are moderate and sellers talk 25@26c. for them. No summer hides offered as yet. Branded bulls are quiet and quoted nominally at 21@23c. for current and back salting as to sellers, slaughtering point and take-off. Spread native steers sold at 35c. for one killer's June July August take-off, estimated at about 1,500 hides. As high as 36c. is asked for more of similar slaughter.

Packers' firm and active; 4,000 December butts sold 31c.; 600 April, May, June branded bulls touched 23c.; 2,500 April, May, June heavy Texas sold 32c. Native stock slow account Government options. Some non-tanning packers offer natives at Government option rates.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—Trading was rather limited in country hides in the period under review. The call for hides was principally for fresh stock running largely to ones, suitable for the army leathers in demand. Current stocks of country hides were hardly suitable for such outlet, and movement therefore was slow. Some lots of hides running mainly to firsts and with the seconds fairly free from grubs sold on a 24c. basis for stock over 45 lbs. Tanners were not very much interested in the under 45 lbs. hides, although one big tanner took 3,000 at 23c. and intimated a desire to take on further lots at the same figure. Heavy hides find a readier sale owing to such stock being more adaptable for the leathers in request. Heavy steers were not moved as far as could be learned. Normal market is believed to be about 25c. for the current lots while better descriptions are quoted up to 28c. asked owing to the strength in packer hides. Heavy cows were included with the sales of buff weights at the same figures. The call for hides is mainly for the 45 to 60 lbs. weights, but sellers insist upon the heavy stuff moving right along and as receipts are limited, buyers apparently have no objection. Nominal market for current cows is said to be 23c. bid and 24c. asked with better stock held at 25c. and better. Buffs sold at 24c. for a couple of cars of fairly good current receipt hides running well for ones and with the seconds containing but few grubs. Bids at 23c. were made for buffs and heavy cows, running a little better than half ones and few grubs, and rejected. All number one buffs are quoted at 25c. and better as to description. Local stocks of hides are ample and consist mainly of the long haired grubby lots. Dealers are trying to clear out the poor end of the list in order to make room for the better fresh hides coming through now. The situation in the originating sections is steady to strong, with all weights of seasonable hides ranging at 21@24c. delivered basis as to varieties and sections; outside paid for best Minnesota lots. Minneapolis city heavy hides sold at 25c. f.o.b. Extremes sold as low as 23c., involving 3,000 current receipt hides without reservation. This is bid for more. A car of strictly fall extremes sold early in the period at 28c. Good current receipt extremes running well for ones quoted nominal at 26@27c. The light hides are not in as good request as the heavier weights. Branded hides remain quiet and featureless. Stocks are limited. Buyers claim to be uninterested except at ridiculously low figures. Sellers decline to

consider less than the last sale rate of 21c. flat for country varieties and most of them talk 22c. Country packer branded hides quoted at 25@30c. nominal as to assortments. Bulls quoted quiet and nominal. Last sales were at 20@21c. as to assortments. The outside figure is usually talked for straight run of country stock. Country packer bulls are quoted at 24@25c. asked for late slaughter.

Later—Countries firm, quiet. Buffs and heavy cows held 25c. Extremes 28c. Bids 26c. declined for heavy steers.

**CALFSKINS** were moderately active. About 20,000 10@15 lbs. first salted local city calfskins sold at 40c. and it was rumored that a car moved at 42c., but this was not confirmed, though generally credited in well informed circles. The 8 to 10 lbs. skins were moved in the preceding week at 38c. Collectors are now sold well ahead and decline to talk prices for forward collections. Outside city calfskins quoted at 40c. lately paid and as high as 45c. talked for further trading in best described varieties. Country run of skins sold at 37½c. for 10 to 15 lbs. skins. Straight weights recently sold as low as 34c., but all collectors are now talking near 40c. for their next collections. Packer calfskins are in rather ample supply. A better inquiry is noted as heavy skins are in demand and packer stock runs back into the heavyweight season. Sellers expect business soon. Asking rates of 50c. are quoted. Deacons quoted at \$2@2.50 and light calf at \$2.20@2.70. Outside for city descriptions.

Kipskins are in demand but stocks are low and no business was put through as far as skins sold at 37½c. for 10 to 15 lbs. skins. Straight weights recently sold as low as 34c., could be learned. Minneapolis sold kipskins at 30c. delivered basis for late receipts. Local kipskins are quoted at 30@33c. asked as to varieties and descriptions. City skins are quoted at 34@36c. nominal and packers at 45c. last paid and still asked for the spring run; stocks are small.

Later—Calf skins firm. St. Louis first salted cities sold at 44c. Local market sold way ahead of the 42c. basis.

**HORSE HIDES** are dull. Country run last sold at \$8. Buyers seem uninterested. Holders have large stocks and are trying for \$8.50. City hides range at \$8.50@9 asked; ponies and glues quoted at \$4@4.25; coltskins quoted at \$1@2.

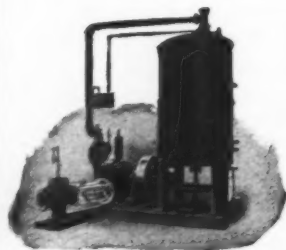
**HOGSKINS** quoted quiet and waiting at \$1@1.10 last paid and up to \$1.25 asked for the regular country run of skins with the rejected pigs and glues out at half rates. No. 1 pigskin strips quoted quiet and waiting at 10@10½c.; No. 2's quoted at 3@9½c., and No. 3 strips at 5@7c. as to measurements.

**SHEEP PELTS.**—A moderate amount of business is going on in wool skins but little interest is displayed in the coatstock goods. Tanners are not lending the market much support and pullers have enough lambs to keep their plants going. Packer shearlings last sold at \$1.60@1.75 as to varieties. Most holders believe there is a very good future for coat-stock shearlings for government use. Packer lambskins quoted at \$2.35 paid for several lots. Dry western sheepskins moved in a range of 40@47c. as to descriptions; outside and also 43c. paid for Montana varieties. Pickled sheepskins continue dull and waiting at \$9@12 doz. nominal. Pullers expect better feeling in pickled skins, seeing that calfskins are experiencing considerable improvement.

### New York.

**PACKER HIDES.**—The market is quiet, but active trading is looked for soon. Large sales in Chicago has further strengthened the market and local packers are much stronger in their ideas. Prices are nominal. An item of interest in this market was the cleaning up of the hides held by nearby small packers. About 12-14,000 hides consisting of cows of December to May inclusive salting sold at 25½c. Also 2,500 steers of similar salting sold at 27c.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The market continues firm with some shippers talking higher (Continued on page 34.)



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Packing House Architects and Engineers.



## LIVE STOCK MARKETS

## CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yard, Chicago, June 20.

True to our oft-repeated predictions, the market on the medium, fair and common cattle, and particularly the "grassy" grades, has suffered a sharp decline. The annual early summer readjustment of cattle values has taken place, and while choice corn-fed cattle, say anything upwards of 13c., are fully steady and selling readily at the highest prices of the season, with a new top on Wednesday of \$13.80, other grades showed a further decline of 10¢@25c. on Monday of this week, at which time 22,638 cattle were on sale. On Tuesday the market ruled slow, with actual receipts of 3,733. On Wednesday, with a supply that was estimated at 15,500, the trade was rather uneven, ruling strong to a little higher on anything above \$12.50, while on the medium and low-priced cattle it was a catch as catch can market, some sales showing an improvement over Monday, while in other cases it was hard to get Monday's prices. The better grades of corn-fed steers will gradually work to a higher level, while on the other kinds it is only reasonable to expect a rather uncertain, erratic trade until the grass cattle have subsided to a level where more stability to the trade on that class can be expected.

The trade on butcher-stuff has suffered a terrific decline on everything but choice to prime corn-fed cows and heifers, which kinds are very little lower than the best time this season, but everything else has slumped sharply. Cannery and cutters are \$1¢@1.25 per cwt. under the high spot in the trade, medium to good beef cows show 75c.¢@1 decline, the choice grades of grass-fat cows, or the kinds selling from \$9.50¢@10.25, have declined about 50c. per cwt., while the in-between slippery kinds of heifers that during the booming market sold all the way from \$9¢@10.50 per cwt., are off \$1.50 with extreme cases of even more loss. Bulls have suffered a similar decline to she-stuff, with the exception of the right good to choice butcher bulls, and even they show 50c. decline, while everything else is \$1¢@1.25 per cwt. under the high time. Everybody expected this break in the market, for it always takes place when the grass cattle begin coming. From now on until mid-summer we can look for some rather violent fluctuations in the butcher-stuff trade.

Continued fine weather in most sections of the country has held receipts of hogs to proportions well within the requirements of the trade; in fact, the demand has exceeded the supply slightly and, as a consequence, there has been a steadily strengthening of the market from day to day, and on Wednesday with a 5¢@10c. further upturn prices were generally 40¢@50c. higher than a week ago. Receipts for the first three days of the week will total approximately 73,000, as compared to 71,559 for the same period a week ago.

Sheep house prices have advanced rapidly since the opening of the week, fully half of the loss sustained two weeks ago in spring lamb values having been regained. The demand is broad and supplies continue very moderate, but the market occupies somewhat of a treacherous situation and increased receipts are quite apt to bring a sharp decline of a few points, and even then prices would stand at a very high level. As the season advances there is increased inquiry for feeding and breeding stock, with practically nothing coming to fill orders for these varieties. Ewes of all kinds, even the spring lambs, are being kept back in the country, which is a fine idea, as all the increase in supplies that can be gained will be badly needed. We quote: Good to choice spring lambs, \$18.25¢@18.75; culls and medium flesh, \$13¢@18.50; good to choice clipped lambs, \$16¢@16.50; poor to medium and heavy, \$14¢@15; culls, \$10.50¢@12; fat wethers, \$11.50¢@12; good to choice ewes, \$10¢@10.40; breeding ewes, \$10.50¢@12; feeding yearlings, \$13¢@15.

## KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, June 19.

Cattle receipts today were 12,500 head, following 21,000 yesterday, the market slow but steady on best grades and 10c. lower on others. Hog supply here today was 14,500, 500 above the early estimate, market opened 5¢@10c. higher, but closed with about half of the advance lost, top \$15.95. Sheep and lambs received 6,000, market strong, some sales quoted 25¢@50c. higher, top spring lambs brought \$18.

Prime beef steers sold at \$13.50 on today's market, same as top price in this class here yesterday, shipped from Nebraska. Twenty-four cars California cattle sold at prices ranging from \$10¢@12. One train of good cattle from north Texas sold in the quarantine division today at \$11.15¢@11.90. Prices in the native yards were quoted at steady prices on best grades and slow and lower on other grades, whereas on the quarantine side prices were slow and ten lower on heavy cattle and steady and active on lighter weights. Cows and heifers slow and unevenly lower, veal calves steady, top \$13.25, others 10¢@15c. lower.

With 14,000 hogs on sale here today the market opened fairly active, and 5¢@10c. higher. Best mediums and heavies sold from \$15.70¢@15.95, bulk of all the sales was \$15.20¢@15.90. Pigs are in good demand, selling from \$13.50¢@14.50. The close of the market was lower and part of the early advance was lost.

Receipts at the sheep barns today were 6,000, market called 25¢@20c. higher, with top native lambs at \$18. Only one shipment of Arizona sheep here today, lambs selling at \$17.10 and the ewes at \$8.95.

## ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., June 20.

For the week ending today we have received something over 32,000 cattle of which 9,200 were southern; this is by far our largest week of the year. A few choice to prime cattle are in the offerings and upon this grade the market shows little, if any change. Another record was set on Tuesday of this week when a load of 1,500-lb. Missouri fed steers brought \$13.40. Another sale of heavy steers on the same day, also fed in Missouri, brought \$13, and quite a few sales between \$12.50 and 13 are recorded during the week. The bulk of our beef cattle, however, are grassers and on this kind of cattle the market is 40¢@50c. lower than last week. Several good sized strings of native Oklahoma steers, approximating perhaps 50 cars, were on sale ranging from \$7¢@8.50 on the light common kinds and from \$9¢@11.70 on the medium and better kinds. Those selling from \$10.75 to the top carried some weight and some of them were well finished, the only criticism on them being that they were a trifle green. On the quarantine side we have had a better run of Texas cattle than at any time this season. Prices on these range practically the same as on the Oklahoma cattle; the top for the week upon them being \$11.85 for a particularly choice bunch which sold just before the break in prices came this week. In butcher cattle the trade has been irregular and, therefore, hard to quote, the buyers have been paying their especial attention to the better classes first each day and the early movement gets the best prices, the plain common light kinds and in-between green stock shows a loss for the week of fully 50c. The best mixed steers and heifers have sold up to \$13, a few odd bunches going over the \$12 mark; the bulk of the offerings range from \$9.50¢@11, with the plain and common grades \$7.75¢@8.75.

Hog receipts for the week total 45,000. The trade for the most part has been active, but the light common hogs of which we are still receiving a preponderance find slower sale and poorer clearance. Prices are about

25c. higher than a week ago; the advance applies to all grades except rough common hogs and pigs, upon these the market is not any more than steady. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$15.60¢@16.05; good heavy, \$16¢@16.05; rough, \$15¢@15.20; lights, \$15.45¢@15.85; pigs, \$10¢@14.25; bulk, \$15.50¢@15.95.

The sheep market, with more liberal receipts than we have had for some time, shows a decided advance particularly in lambs. Our receipts this week amount to 13,250 head of which the larger proportion is lambs. The quotations on aged stock show very little change. Mutton ewes are quoted at \$9¢@10; choppers, \$7¢@7.50; canners and cutters, \$5¢@5.50. Sheared lambs range from \$13¢@15.50; spring lambs, \$12¢@18.50. These lamb quotations pertain only to our native offerings. Strictly prime Tennessee lambs sold here today for \$18.75; not only the top for the season, but the highest price ever paid for Tennessee lambs weighing over 60 lbs. on this market. The demand for good lambs is keen and the trade in them is consequently most active and prompt of clearance.

## OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. Omaha, Neb., June 19.

Receipts of cattle continue rather liberal for this time of the year, some 26,400 head arriving last week. June receipts will undoubtedly be larger than ever before. The feature of the trade has been the gradual widening of the spread in prices, the good to choice cattle of all weights being in active demand at stronger figures, while the fair to medium grades show more or less decline owing to competition from Southern and Pacific coast grass cattle. Strictly good to choice heavy beefs are bringing \$12.80¢@13.50, and choice yearlings \$12.75¢@13.25. Bulk of the fair to good 900 to 1,100-pound cattle sell at a range of \$12¢@12.75, the common to fair warmed up and short fed grades bringing anywhere from \$10.25 to \$11.50 and on down. Fair to pretty good beefs from the Pacific coast are selling around \$11¢@11.65. Cows and heifers also show a wider spread in prices than recently, as more of the medium and common grassers are showing up in the receipts. Poor to prime she stock is selling at a spread of \$6.25¢@12.25, the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock going at a range of \$8.75¢@10.25. Veal calves are scarce and strong at \$9.50¢@14.50, and bulls, stags, etc., about steady at from \$7 to \$11.

Only moderate supplies of hogs have been coming of late, 44,500 last week, and quality is very good as a rule. Demand shows considerable improvement, and there has been a strong upward trend to values most of the time. As compared with a week ago values are around 15¢@25c. higher. With about 11,000 hogs here to-day and a vigorous demand from both local packers and shippers the market was largely a dime higher. Tops brought \$15.60 as against \$15.35 on last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$15.10¢@15.35, as compared with a bulk of \$14.95¢@15.30 one week ago.

Under the influence of very moderate supplies of sheep and lambs and a steadily improving demand for them, the market has staged a remarkable come-back during the past week or ten days. Packers are taking everything suitable for killing readily at prices around 75c.¢@1 higher than a week ago. There is also considerable competition from feeder buyers and there is a very strong undertone to the market for practically all grades. Spring lambs are selling at \$16.50¢@18, clipped western lambs at \$15.25¢@16, Yearlings \$12¢@13.50; wethers \$10¢@11.50, and ewes \$8.25¢@10.25.

## NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JUNE 18, 1917.

	Sheep and			
	Beeves.	Calves.	Lambs.	Hogs.
New York .....	1,829	5,354	62	3,129
Jersey City .....	3,092	5,369	21,041	11,863
Central Union .....	2,004	1,393	5,334	104
Totals .....	6,925	12,116	26,437	15,096
Totals last week....	8,986	12,800	19,947	17,647



# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

## NEW CORPORATIONS.

Wilmington, Del.—The Aquatic Food & Products Co., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000.

Seattle, Wash.—The Washington State Fish Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by Ed. M. Bayliss and J. R. Elgan.

Fayetteville, Tenn.—H. Knox Bryson, Hugo D. Smith, J. A. Moores and others have incorporated the Fayetteville Ice Co., with a capital stock of \$60,000.

New York, N. Y.—J. Pringle, Inc., to conduct a general ice and refrigeration business, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$150,000 by J. Pringle, J. G. Pringle and S. Pringle, 3240 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

## ICE NOTES.

Asheboro, N. C.—An ice plant may be installed by W. D. Stedman.

Stanley, N. Y.—Cold storage owned by F. H. Barden has been destroyed by fire.

Sarnia, Ont., Can.—Fire on river front wiped out six large ice houses owned by W. A. Brown.

Toledo, Ohio.—The Union Fish Company has increased its capital stock from \$20,000 to \$100,000.

Chowchilla, Calif.—Fire destroyed the Chowchilla Creamery, owned by F. R. Bennett of Los Angeles.

Columbus, Miss.—The establishment of a cold storage plant is being promoted by the Chamber of Commerce.

Louisville, Ky.—The plant of the West Louisville Brewing Company, including two new \$20,000 ice machines, destroyed by fire of undetermined origin.

Spartanburg, S. C.—The Quality Ice Cream Co., recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000 by A. B. Calvert, J. W. Allen and F. C. Walter, will enlarge its plant.

Wolflake, Ind.—Fire destroyed Swift & Company's ice houses containing 50,000 tons of ice. Lightning is believed to have struck the buildings and the loss is estimated at \$200,000.

Baltimore, Md.—Contract has been let by the Snesil Dairy Co., for the erection of a dairy and stable at 1048-52 Granby street, 65 x 100 ft., concrete and brick construction, to cost \$9,600.

Kentwood, La.—The plant of the Kentwood Creamery, recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt. A brick and concrete building will be erected and an ice factory and cold storage plant will be installed in connection with the creamery and manufacture of ice cream.

## AMMONIA BOILERS AND EXPANSION COILS.

E. W. Miller in Refrigerating World.

The misleading name of "expansion coil" as applied to the cooling coils of an ammonia refrigerating plant is probably a relic of the oil air cooling system where air was used as the refrigerating medium. The air was first compressed, which raises its temperature, then it was cooled in the compressed state and finally allowed to expand to its original pressure which reduces its temperature considerably below that which it originally was before compression, the amount of temperature reduction depending on the pressure dif-

ference. In this case if the air is allowed to expand into the coils direct, the coil could properly be called expansion coil.

In the more modern systems, however, using ammonia, sulphuric acid and a few other mediums the principle of operation is radically different. Here the cooling effect is not produced by the reduction in pressure but by the evaporating or boiling away of the liquid in the cooling coils. The pressure reduction is in fact a detriment as it reduces the efficiency of the system and the greater the pressure difference between the discharge and suction pressure the lower will be the efficiency. In systems operating on this principle the terms expansion coil and expansion valve are some of the most misleading of the many found in power plant work.

The refrigerating effect in the ammonia system for instance is not produced by expansion, but evaporation or boiling away of the ammonia in liquid form. The ammonia liquid in evaporating absorbs heat in identically the same way as water absorbs heat in evaporating. The action of ammonia in the expansion coil and the action of water in the steam boiler is exactly the same. An ammonia expansion coil is in fact nothing but a boiler. The expansion valve that many engineers make so much fuss about is nothing more than a feed or regulating valve serving exactly the same purpose as the feed valves on a battery of boilers. The boiler feed valves are simply for regulating the proper rate of feed to the individual boilers and this is all that an expansion valve does.

The most involved thing about it is the name.

Expansion coils can be classified into two different types; top feed and bottom feed. Each type has its advantages and disadvantages some engineers claiming better results from one and some from the other. If properly handled there seems to be little difference in favor of either type. The top feed coil is practically the same thing as a flash boiler. In a flash boiler the water is supplied at just the same rate as the boiler evaporates the water. If more is supplied than is evaporated some of it will be carried over into the engine and if an insufficient quantity is supplied the pressure drops and it can't supply sufficient steam for the load.

The same action takes place in a top feed expansion coil. If the feed valve is opened too much the coil will not evaporate all the ammonia and some of it will come back to the machine and evaporating in it, freeze it up. If the coil is not supplied with enough liquid only part of the coil surface will be utilized and it will not develop full capacity. The capacity of a boiler is determined by the amount of water it can evaporate and the capacity of a refrigerating coil is determined by the amount of ammonia liquid it evaporates.

### Bottom Feed Expansion Coil.

The bottom feed expansion coil is in many respects similar to a water tube boiler. With the top feed coil there is, as in the flash boiler, only a small quantity of liquid in the coil at any time. The bottom feed coil like the water tube boiler, is practically full all the time if it is handled properly. For this reason bottom feed coils require a greater



## Leaking Ammonia Fumes are deadly as well as costly.

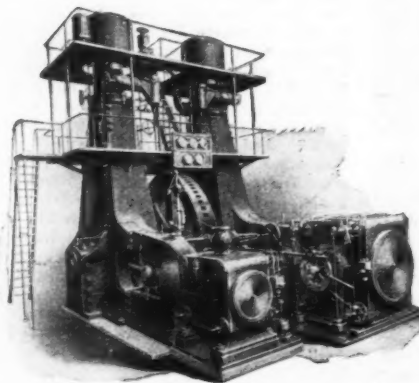
In such emergencies the

### NATIONAL AMMONIA HELMET

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SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.  
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SAVANNAH: Atlantic Lubricants Co.; Benton Transfer Co.  
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WASHINGTON: Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

ammonia charge than top feed coils when charging the system the first time. There is one advantage of the bottom feed coil that if the feed or expansion valve gets all, or partly clogged up, the large amount of liquid in the coil will keep the coil working for a considerably longer time than the top fed coil; consequently they are not as sensitive to fluctuations in head pressure and regulation as the top fed coil.

Another type of ammonia boiler is the shell brine cooler. This is practically a duplicate of the return tubular boiler. If we take a common return tubular boiler and extend a compartment on each end, as in the shell brine cooler, we would have an excellent brine cooler. In this case what applies to the boiler applies with equal force, with the exception of the danger of over-heating the plates, to the brine cooler. The expansion valve of the cooler would serve just as well as the feed valve of the boiler; their purpose is identically the same. The ammonia in the cooler will boil and evaporate precisely in the same manner as the water in the boiler. The action will not be as violent because the temperature difference is only about ten to fifteen deg., and sometimes less, in the ammonia cooler, whereas, in the steam boiler the difference may be over two thousand degrees.

For this reason the ammonia boiler can be run considerably fuller than the steam boiler because there is less danger of liquid being carried over into the compressor from the violent ebullition than there is with the steam boiler and the steam engine. If we ignore the safety question and assume, for example, that we feed only enough water to the boiler to keep it half full, we will only utilize half the heating surface of the boiler and it will only do half the work of which it is capable. If we take a certain amount of steam away from it all the time it will readily be seen that if we do not feed enough water to keep the whole heating surface working, the pressure will be lower than it will be if we are using the whole surface, because there will be a smaller amount of water evaporated and, of course, less steam.

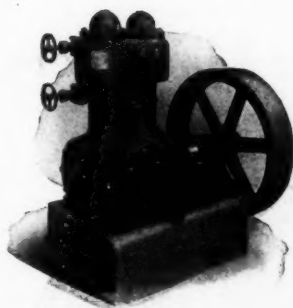
#### The Expansion Coil or Brine Cooler.

The same holds good with an expansion coil or brine cooler. The suction pressure of a refrigerating plant corresponds to the boiler pressure of the steam plant. If any of the coils are not getting a sufficient quantity of liquid there will not be the maximum quantity of gas evaporated and the suction pressure will not be as high as it should be, just as in a battery of boilers if one or two of the boilers are not doing their share of the work, the steam pressure will drop. Again if some of the coils get an overdose of liquid it will pass from the coil into the suction line and get back to the compressor freezing up the machine, and if it comes back in too large quantities it will cause just as much racket as if one or two of the boilers in a steam plant get flooded, throwing water into the steam header and getting back to the engine.

(To be continued)

## WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS

## MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION



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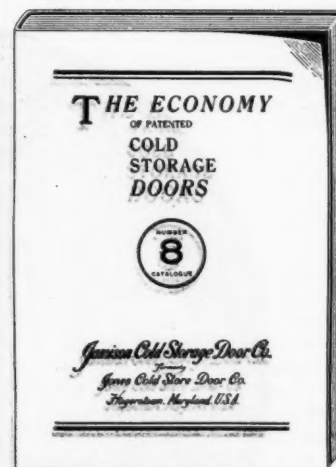
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**HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.**

(Concluded from page 30.)

prices for short hair and free of grubs stock. Middle western and Ohio shippers are quoting extremes at prices ranging from 26½¢@27½¢ and buffs at 23¢@24¢ with special selections, free of grubs, etc., at 1¢@1½¢ higher. A sale was made of about 4,000 buffs and heavy cows, free of grubs, at 24½¢. Another lot of buffs, containing a small per cent. of grubs also sold at 24½¢. Offerings are noted of 2 cars of western Pennsylvania, 45¢@60 lbs. buffs, free of grubs, and about 25 per cent. No. 2's for cuts at 25½¢ selected. Tanners are not interested in long haired hides and are not inclined to buy unless at good reductions. Southerns are quiet, but holding firm. A car of Northern southern extremes, free of ticks and about 20 per cent. grubs, sold at 24½¢. Far southern are offered at 22¢@22½¢. Middle southern are offered around 23¢ and Northern southern at 24¢@24½¢. A car of southern kips is offered at 26½¢. Some small lots of New York state and New England, etc., all weight hides have been sold at 21½¢@22¢ flat. A car of Canadian extremes is offered at 25½¢.

**CALFSKINS.**—The market holds steady, but little trading of any account is noted. New York cities are nominally quoted at \$3.50, \$4.75 and \$5.50. Outside mixed cities and countries are quoted at \$3.25, \$4 and \$4.50. Countries are offered at \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50. A small lot of New England skins was offered here at \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50, with no sales resulting. Later 10,000 to 11,000 New York City skins, 5 to 7 lbs., sold at \$3.50.

**HORSEHIDES.**—The market is dull, but dealers generally are talking firmer. Few offerings are noted here. Country hides are nominally quoted around \$8.50 flat for No. 2's. Dealers mixed hides at \$9 flat and straight city renderers are offered around \$10@10.50. B. A. dry hides 7 kilos average 25 per cent. summer are offered at \$5.50. It is understood that some English hides have been released for the United States under special license from the British Government. The embargo, however, on English and French horse hides is still in vogue, and it is understood that the English Government are using up all the heavy hides for their own use.

**DRY HIDES.**—The market continues firm with a few sales noted, made principally to

operators who have not been very active in this market for some time. Importers report a fair demand for several varieties and in some cases holders are inclined to advance prices. In common varieties some small sales are noted of about 400-500 Orinocos at 43½¢ and 200 Honduras also selling at the unchanged price of 42½¢. About 600 Panamas sold at 42½¢. A small lot of Maracaibos also sold at 42½¢. One lot of Puerto Cabellos sold at 43¢. Also 700 Guatemalas sold at 43¢ for countries and 44¢ for cities; 2,500 flint Peruvians sold at 43¢. There is a good demand for flint Peruvians with some holders talking advances. Bogotas, based on last trading are nominally quoted at 43½¢ for Mts.; Orinocos at 43½¢; Puerto, Cabellos at 43¢; Tomacos at 43¢; Buenaventuras at 42½¢ and Central Americans at 42½¢. Sales are reported of dry salted Mazatlan Mexicans on spot, amounting to about 10,000 hides at 38¢ flat. Three hundred coast Ecuador sold at 31¢; 10,000 China hides, prime Hankows, 14-24 lbs. weight, sold at 48¢. No new trading is noted in the River Plate market, but hides are holding firm. Kips are more active with a sale noted of 20,000 Corrientes selling at 44¢.

**WET SALTED HIDES.**—The River Plate market continues active with sales reported by cable of several varieties. Ten thousand Armour steers sold at \$66 Argentine gold. Seven thousand Armour cows at \$66.50. Five thousand La Blanca steers at \$66.50, and 5,000 La Plate cows at \$66.50. All the above for the United States. A sale was made to Sweden of 5,000 La Blanca steers at 33¢ as figured out here. Three thousand La Plate cows were sold to the United States at \$57 Argentine gold. Thirty-five hundred Sao Paulo Brazil packer hides sold at 31¢. New York weights and tare. Two thousand Venezuelan packer hides sold from spot at 32¢. About 18,000 Mexican hides sold from spot of which 7,000 Mexico City packers were included at 28½¢. Small rastros hides sold at 26-27¢ and Vera Cruz campos sold at 24½¢. About 10,000 China washed frigorifico hides, 40 lbs. and up to 50 lbs. average, sold this week; 5,000 of this lot sold at 32¢ net New York reweight and tare. The other lot of 5,000 were sold on private terms. Five hundred Lima city hides sold at 26¢. Three thousand Valparaiso Chilean cows sold at 27¢. Quotations on Cubans, Bahias, Rio Janeiros, etc., are nominal.

**Boston.**

The domestic hide market is showing much more activity because of army contracts. Good quality hides are in demand and are bringing higher prices, while the old grubby stock is dull and dealers are willing to shade prices a little to dispose of their holdings. The market on civilian leathers is very quiet, and the only incentive for tanners to purchase hides for this class of leather is the naturally rising price of raw material because of the huge government contracts both for shoes and harness. There is big margin between the price of choice hides and the grubby stock. Sales have been made of a car of choice buffs at 26½¢. Another car with only a small percentage of grubs sold at 25½¢. A car of Ohio extremes, good quality, recently sold at 27½¢. Buffs are quoted from 23¢ to 26½¢, depending on takeoff and quality, and extremes from 26½¢ to 28¢. The southern market is showing a little more activity. Two cars of northern southern extremes moved at 25¢. Two cars of middle southern extremes sold at 23¢. Far southern, all weights, are quoted from 22¢ to 22½¢; middle southern at 22½¢ for all weights; and northern southern at 24¢ for 25-60's. The Canadian market is showing a little more activity, with some sales believed to have been going on under cover. Offerings are noted at 23½¢@24½¢, depending on selection and the percentage of grubs. Canadian extremes are held at 25½¢.

The market on light weight calfskins continues quiet except where dealers have forced buyers to take some light weights together with the heavies. There are indications that the lighter weight skins will soon increase in demand as the styles for fall indicate that considerable calfskins will be used in the women's shoes.

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**Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company**  
East Pittsburgh, Pa.



**FIGHT OVER FOOD CONTROL.**

(Continued from page 15.)

tions of the population to withstand and to secure proper nourishment from the wage levels.

"Unless we can ameliorate this condition and unless we can prevent further advances in price, we must confront further an entire rearrangement of the wage level with all the hardships and social disturbances which necessarily follow.

"We shall in this turmoil experience large loss in national efficiency at a time when we can least afford to lose the energies of a single man.

"We propose to mobilize a spirit of self-denial and self-sacrifice in this country in order that we may reduce national waste. If democracy is worth anything we can do these things by co-operation. If it can not be done, it is better that we accept German domination and confess the failure of our political ideals."

**Wilson Tells Hoover to Go Ahead.**

Being impatient with the delay in Congress, for which that body is not entirely to blame, President Wilson authorized Mr. Hoover to make a start in the following letter:

Dear Mr. Hoover:

It seems to me that the inauguration of that portion of the plan for food administration which contemplates a national mobilization of the great voluntary forces of the country which are ready to work toward saving food and eliminating waste admits of no further delay.

The approaching harvesting, the immediate necessity for wise use and saving, not only in food, but in all other expenditures, the many undirected and overlapping efforts being made toward this end, all press for national direction and inspiration. While it would in many ways be desirable to wait complete legislation establishing the food administration, it appears to me that so far as voluntary effort can be assembled, we should not wait any longer, and therefore I would be very glad if you would proceed in these directions at once.

The women of the nation are already earnestly seeking to do their part in this our greatest struggle for the maintenance of our national ideals, and in no direction can they so greatly assist as by enlisting in the service of food administration and cheerfully accepting its direction and advice. By so doing, they will increase the surplus of food available for our own army and for export to the Allies. To provide adequate supplies for the coming year is of absolutely vital importance to the conduct of the war, and without a very conscientious elimination of waste and very strict economy in our food situation we cannot hope to fulfil this primary duty.

I trust, therefore, that the women of the country will not only respond to your appeal and accept the pledge to the food administration plan which you are proposing, but that all men also who are engaged in the personal distribution of foods will co-operate, with the same earnestness and in the same spirit. I give you full authority to undertake any steps necessary for the proper organization and stimulation of their efforts.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

**Food Control Debate in the Senate.**

In the Senate on Wednesday Senator Gore claimed that "the bill will bring famine in 1918. It will cost the wheat growers \$250,000,000 and the corn growers \$500,000,000." Reed chimed in with: "Hoover admits wheat and flour didn't go up until last year's crop was used up, and until men of his ilk began their cry of famine."

As chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry Senator Gore should have piloted the bill through the Up-

per House, but he declined and the burden was taken up by Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon, Democrat. He is being warmly supported by Kenyon of Iowa, Republican. The latter spoke as follows in the Senate Wednesday morning:

"Delay immediate passage of this measure and we will, indeed, have famine and worse throughout the land.

"Speculators are allies of the German Kaiser. We can kill them off if we pass the bill quickly. One should apologize for calling the speculators highwaymen, for highwaymen and sea pirates of the lowest type are Christian gentlemen compared with them.

"Foulon may sneeringly say, 'Let the people eat grass.' Marie Antoinette may jeer, 'Let them eat cake.' I say they do not purpose to eat grass and they have no chance to eat cake.

"The Government must replace the middlemen. When we are paying more for food than they are in London, something is wrong. I would far sooner have a food control dictator than to have the food gamblers dictate to us."

**Food Cheaper in England Than Here.**

Great interest was shown in the House this week by the tables of prices submitted by Representative Graham of Illinois to bear out his charge that food is cheaper in England, "surrounded by submarines," than it is in this country. He quoted the following prices received by him from Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, for May 19:

On that day, May 19, butter sold in England for 40 to 56 cents a pound, in the United States 42½ cents a pound; potatoes in England \$2.10 a bushel, in the United States \$3.75 a bushel; bacon in England 48 cents a pound, in the United States 45 cents a pound; flour in England \$8.20 a barrel, in the United States \$17.60 a barrel.

Officials have noted with keen interest the statement made in New York City to the effect that the storage houses are taxed to their capacity, that the British Government has stopped buying food supplies in New York, and the public is buying more economically, and that in spite of all this retailers are maintaining high prices.

A more kindly attitude toward the bill is taken in the House, where advocates of the measure are constantly using the slogan of Chairman Lever, its author:

"If we don't need food control, then why is bread five cents a loaf in Germany and eight and ten cents a loaf in the United States before a single battle has been fought by United States troops?"

**Food Embargo Law to Be Carried Out.**

No delay was lost in the executive branch of the Government to put the export embargo law into effect. It was signed by the President last week, the Cabinet took it up at once, and this week the President signed an executive order declaring its provisions in force, based on a general export program drawn up by Secretary of State Lansing and Secretary of Commerce Redfield.

Briefly, the law will see that the United States is supplied first, the Allies next, and neutrals last.

Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland and Holland have already filed protests against the law, and Sweden and Switzerland have gone so far as to send over delegates to try to have its terms softened.

The law will be administered by an export council made up of representatives of

the State, War, Navy and Commerce Departments.

Much of the detail work of the export council will be handled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

It is said that heavy purchases of grain in the last two weeks, which were traced to buyers for neutral nations in Europe, spurred the executive branch of the Government into losing no time. Coal and wheat will be considered first by the council.

**SCARCITY OF CANNED MEATS.**

The following letter to the trade by the head of the canned meat department of one of the big packers indicates the situation in that direction:

Dear Sir:—Early in the year we received a number of inquiries from our branch house managers, also our jobbing friends and salesmen requesting our opinion as to future conditions in reference to the supply and prices of canned meats, and in answer to same we concluded to write a general letter to all our connections.

You will probably recall we addressed you in January, advising that the ideas which prevailed among many dealers that fresh meats would decline were not well founded. We virtually repeated this opinion in February, and we wrote you that in our opinion based on conditions as we viewed them, prices would advance. This prediction proved absolutely correct.

We find at this time a number of buyers who consider it impossible for present high prices to continue, and are delaying their purchases necessary to keep their stocks in shape, in the hope that the market will "ease up." Now we do not wish to be misunderstood, or have our opinion taken as an absolute guarantee.

There is a possibility, as we all know, of either an advance or decline, but we cannot see from where we sit any reason for expecting the latter. There is absolutely no surplus stock of meat materials used in the manufacture of canned meats, but there is a very steady demand from the United States and allied governments, which of course has considerable bearing on keeping the livestock market at the present very high figure.

The situation on tin is well understood by all. Prices on shipping cases are high, with every prospect of other advances. Labor is scarce and skilled labor, which is necessary for the proper preparation of meats, is difficult to obtain and to hold, except on a very high basis. There is no present evidence of any recession of the conflict in which the United States and her allies are at the present engaged, and we do not believe we can look forward to the reduction of anything in the line of meat food products that would disturb the present high market.

We therefore are of the opinion that quotations will remain about where they are, with a tendency to firmer and higher prices, and we might suggest that you present these conditions to your patrons who may be delaying restocking themselves, with the idea that they may by holding over be able to buy on a much lower basis.

As we remarked previously, we do not care to be quoted as guaranteeing the future. Regarding the present there is no speculation, and this letter is only with the idea of passing on such information as we have and keeping you as well informed as possible.

Yours truly,  
MORRIS & COMPANY,  
McDowall.

# Chicago Section

Top saddle horses are selling at \$300. Some luxury!

What's the matter with changing weiner-wurst to wannabest?

As an advancer Von Hindenburg is no slouch of a retreator.

Board of Trade memberships are selling around \$4,500 net to the buyer.

Woody's Flag Day speech reads like he has the matter sized up about right.

Chicago has a mayor, of course, but no one seems anxious to announce it from the tree-tops.

At last Socialism has found its proper sphere—in one country—licking the shoes of autocracy!

General Pershing doesn't look like a man one would care to sneer at, in front of his face, at least.

Writing as a military expert some of "Cap" Hobson's articles appeal strongly to the feeble-minded.

As a place to flee to, the good old U. S. didn't seem so "ridiculous" to some people a few short years ago.

"Billy" Sunday's warpath is safe, sane and gets good results, which cannot be said thus far of the world's war!

The most popular song now—in certain circles—is and will be for some time, apparently, "Raking in the Coin."

Verboten in Canada—Whisky, certain yellow publications, enemy spies and sympathizers. Why defer the day here?

Harry Crawford, the popular agent here for the Canadian Steamship Lines for several years, has been transferred to Cleveland.

Relic hunters might pick up a few European national anthems cheap just now, and some later; also a few second-hand crowns and scepters.

Looks like the Allies are taking the M outa that "mailed" list. Parcels post for the mailed list now; later, by express; then the dead letter office.

Swift and Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, June 16, 1917, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 15.26 cents per pound.

There are people actually living who keep on asking "Why are we at war with Germany?" And they'd hang a feller for murdering a duck like that!

Why does a guy with a gander neck insist on wearing a sport shirt? For the same reason some ladies delight in exposing their wishbones to the vulgar gaze.

W. G. Press & Co. say: "The East seems to be coming back into our market for hogs again, and will probably be quite liberal buyers from now on. This will give the hog market added strength, for they have been buying hogs very sparingly recently. Country hog shippers at the Yards are claiming they are going to get 18c. for their hogs some time this summer, as everything indicates small receipts of hogs during the summer and much higher prices. We expect new top prices to be made on hogs during July. The previous high record was made on May 14, when the top was \$16.65. The average price of hogs that day was \$16.42. Today's average price will probably be around \$15.75. The lower average price now, as compared with the top prices, is due to the wider spread in hogs now coming to market, owing to the poorer quality. Grassy hogs are now being marketed freely and good quality hogs during the summer will be scarce. The market for pork, lard and ribs for future delivery shows considerable strength. There was considerable buying of ribs, with offerings light. The near approach of warm weather and the expected demand for hog meats by the Government will probably favor ribs and pork more than lard, and it looks as if the time for any marked setback in provisions is past. We think from now on provisions should be bought on all setbacks. The Belgium Relief Commission bought meats and lard this week. The ham and fresh pork trade is dull, but we expect the ham trade to improve with warmer weather, and the activity in the ham trade will give all hog products strength. As we said in one of our previous letters, provisions should be bought some time in June for a liberal advance."

## PACKERS ENTERTAIN ITALIANS.

The Chicago packers were hosts to the members of the Royal Italian Mission when the Italian notables visited Chicago on June 17 and 18. The diplomats and soldiers from Italy spent nearly the whole of their second day in the city at the Stock Yards, where

they made a comprehensive tour of the plants of Armour & Company and Swift & Company.

At the Armour plant visitors found an Italian atmosphere. The company, being large producers of Italian dried meats and sausages, was able to make an exhibit that attracted instant attention. The mortadella and Milan salami looked so tempting that several of the Italians asked permission to taste them, to see what Italian meats made by Americans would be like. Slices were promptly cut for them and they enjoyed an informal luncheon then and there.

Everywhere in the Yards the party was greeted with enthusiasm, the Italian-Americans paying particular attention to Senor Marconi, inventor of the wireless telegraph, who was a member of the commission. After the tour of the plants, the visitors repaired to the Saddle and Sirloin Club, where they rested for a time and then ate lunch as the guests of the packers.

Arthur Meeker, vice-president of Armour & Company, acted as toastmaster at a brief after-dinner session. In a very few words, he told the visitors something of the magnitude of the packing industry and of the measures being taken to increase the food supplies of the nation and its allies. He expressed the belief that if enough ships can be secured, America can produce sufficient food to keep our allies across the ocean from succumbing to the submarine menace. He closed with a toast to "Our royal ally, the King of Italy and his people."

His Excellency, Marquis Luigi Borsarelli, responded on behalf of the Royal Commission, and in English that was only slightly labored he expressed the thanks of himself and his compatriots for the courtesy shown by the packers. He said that he had been much impressed by what he saw at the plants he had visited, and announced that if he were given opportunity to choose over again his life occupation, he would eschew diplomacy and take up meat packing. He closed with a toast to President Wilson and the American people.

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### Counselor At Law

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Phone: Worth 2614-S.

### References:

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of **MANUFACTURE**

**CHICAGO**

### CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY

**Beef and Pork Packers**

Boneless Beef Cuts.

Sausage Materials.

Commission Slaughterers.

U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

Correspondence Solicited

**UNION STOCK YARDS**  
**CHICAGO**

### R. W. BARNES

Broker in

**PROVISIONS AND LARD**

49 Board of Trade, Chicago

Established 1877

**W. G. PRESS & CO.**

175 W. Jackson Bldg., Chicago

**PORK LARD SHORTRIBS**

For Future Delivery

**GRAIN** Correspondence Solicited **STOCKS**

### John Agar Co.

Union Stock Yards **CHICAGO, ILL.**

**Packers and Commission Slaughterers**

**Beef, Pork and Mutton**

Members of the American Meat  
Packers' Association.



## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 11.....	19,161	1,578	42,798	4,930
Tuesday, June 12.....	4,117	3,223	9,355	4,694
Wednesday, June 13.....	20,456	2,431	19,406	8,014
Thursday, June 14.....	6,015	2,772	14,678	4,829
Friday, June 15.....	2,386	781	37,312	6,137
Saturday, June 16.....	808	21	8,237	2,771
Total last week.....	33,003	11,106	111,506	31,245
Previous week.....	50,749	11,665	125,353	41,935
Cor. week, 1916.....	45,374	11,664	121,025	75,487
Cor. week, 1915.....	39,505	10,467	108,012	49,235

SHIPMENTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 11.....	3,765	4	2,830	298
Tuesday, June 12.....	1,172	8	1,789	504
Wednesday, June 13.....	3,239	27	1,574	144
Thursday, June 14.....	2,182	8	2,052	476
Friday, June 15.....	1,064	...	2,169	135
Saturday, June 16.....	38	...	2,051	141
Total last week.....	11,460	48	12,456	1,698
Previous week.....	12,551	156	10,000	4,505
Cor. week, 1916.....	11,077	20	7,131	3,472
Cor. week, 1915.....	7,609	...	19,445	268

## CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to June 16, 1917.....	1,256,259	3,966,725	1,495,098
Same period, 1916.....	1,054,247	4,354,171	1,649,089

## Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending June 16, 1917.....	430,000
Previous week.....	468,000
Cor. week, 1916.....	508,000
Cor. week, 1915.....	457,000
Total year to date.....	13,431,000
Same period, 1916.....	14,884,000
Same period, 1915.....	13,290,000

## Receipts at seven points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City, St. Paul) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to June 16, 1917.....	178,700	328,000	84,400
Previous week.....	165,100	370,000	108,200
Same period, 1916.....	138,300	404,200	176,500
Same period, 1915.....	111,900	324,400	135,700

## Combined receipts at seven markets for 1917 to June 16, 1917, and the same period a year ago:

	1917.	1916.
Cattle.....	3,901,000	3,275,000
Hogs.....	11,489,000	12,427,000
Sheep.....	3,906,000	4,252,000

## CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Armour & Co.....	17,400
Swift & Co.....	15,400
Wilson & Co.....	10,300
Morris & Co.....	8,700
Hammond Co.....	7,700
Western P. Co.....	6,300
Anglo-American.....	7,400
Independent Packing Co.....	3,500
Boyd-Lunham.....	4,900
Roberts & Oakie.....	4,100
Brennan P. Co.....	3,100
Miller & Hart.....	3,600
Others.....	8,500
Totals.....	100,900
Total last week.....	115,200
Total corresponding week 1916.....	115,700
Total corresponding week 1915.....	94,900

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$12.15	\$15.45	\$9.50	\$14.85
Previous week.....	12.20	15.65	10.60	15.55
Cor. week, 1916.....	10.20	9.75	7.35	9.65
Cor. week, 1915.....	8.75	7.45	5.25	8.50
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.60	8.25	5.00	8.00
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.20	8.60	4.65	6.60
Cor. week, 1912.....	8.00	7.48	4.55	6.75
Cor. Week, 1911.....	6.05	6.35	3.65	5.60

## CATTLE.

Good to choice steers.....	\$12.25@13.75
Yearlings, good to choice.....	11.00@13.50
Fair to good steers.....	9.70@12.00
Stockers and feeders.....	8.00@9.70
Good to choice cows.....	9.00@10.50
Good to choice heifers.....	9.25@11.25
Fair to good cows.....	7.75@9.00
Canners.....	6.25@7.00
Cutters.....	7.00@7.75
Bologna bulls.....	7.25@8.50

Butcher bulls.....	8.90@10.00
Heavy calves.....	9.50@11.50
Good to prime calves.....	13.50@15.25

## HOGS.

Prime light butchers.....	\$15.30@15.75
Fair to fancy light.....	14.80@15.60
Medium wt. butchers, 200-225 lbs.....	15.50@16.00
Heavy butchers, 250-300 lbs.....	15.80@16.05
Choice heavy packing.....	15.05@15.60
Rough heavy packing.....	14.75@15.25
Pigs, fair to wood.....	12.00@14.25
Stags (subject to 80 lbs. dockage).....	15.00@16.25

## SHEEP.

Clipped wethers.....	\$10.00@10.50
Clipped ewes.....	9.25@10.25
Clipped yearlings.....	12.00@12.50
Shorn lambs.....	14.25@16.00
Spring lambs.....	16.00@18.00

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

## Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1917.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	\$38.25	\$38.45	\$38.15	\$38.40
September.....	38.70	38.70	38.65	38.65
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	21.30	21.67	21.30	21.65
September.....	21.55	21.85	21.50	21.85
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	20.90	21.07	20.87	21.05
September.....	21.15	21.32	21.10	21.27

MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1917.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	38.60	38.75	38.55	38.60
September.....	38.55	39.05	38.85	38.95
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	21.67	21.72	21.57	21.57
September.....	21.82	21.85	21.77	21.77
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	21.05	21.10	21.00	21.02
September.....	21.30	21.32	21.25	21.25

TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1917.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	38.47	38.65	38.47	38.65
September.....	38.90	39.00	38.80	38.90
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	21.50	21.62	21.50	21.62
September.....	21.70	21.82	21.65	21.82
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	21.00	21.15	21.00	21.15
September.....	21.30	21.40	21.25	21.37

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1917.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	38.60	38.80	38.60	38.80
September.....	39.10	39.15	38.85	39.15
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	21.67	21.70	21.55	21.65
September.....	21.85	21.92	21.75	21.85
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	21.57	21.30	21.30	21.30
September.....	21.40	21.50	21.37	21.47

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1917.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	38.52	39.20	38.52	39.20
September.....	39.00	39.55	38.92	39.52
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	21.57	21.67	21.57	21.57
September.....	21.80	21.90	21.77	21.80
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	21.32	21.42	21.32	21.37
September.....	21.45	21.57	21.45	21.57

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1917.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	39.35	39.50	39.25	39.80
September.....	39.60	40.10	39.45	40.10
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	21.60	21.70	21.60	21.65
September.....	21.77	21.90	21.77	21.90
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	21.45	21.85	21.42	21.85
September.....	21.60	21.95	21.55	21.95

†Bld. †Asked.

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

## Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	25	@28
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	28	@32
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	25	@38
Native Pot Roasts.....	20	@24
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	18	@22
Beef Stew.....	16	@18
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	20	@22
Corned Rumps, Native.....	18	@20
Corned Ribs.....	17	@17
Corned Planks.....	18	@18
Round Steaks.....	20	@22
Shoulder Steaks.....	24	@25
Shoulder Roasts.....	20	@24
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	18	@18

## Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	30	@35
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	25	@30
Legs, fancy.....	30	@35
Stew.....	20	@25
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	28	@28
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	40	@40
Chops, French, each.....	15	@15

## Mutton.

Legs.....	25	@28
Stew.....	20	@20
Shoulders.....	25	@25
Hind Quarters.....	22	@25
Fore Quarters.....	18	@20
Rib and Loin Chops.....	30	@35
Shoulder Chops.....	22	@25

## Pork.

Pork Loins.....	25	@28
Pork Chops.....	28	@30
Pork Shoulders.....	20	@20
Pork Butts.....	25	@25
Spare Ribs.....	18	@18
Hocks.....	15	@15
Pigs' Heads.....	12 1/2	@12 1/2
Leaf Lard.....	22	@22

## Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	22	@25
Fore Quarters.....	14	@18
Legs.....	22	@25
Breasts.....	16	@18
Shoulders.....	18	@20
Outlets.....	35	@35
Rib and Loin Chops.....	28	@30

## Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	14	@14
Tallow.....	5 1/2	@8
Bones, per cwt.....	1.00	@2.00
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	34	@34
Calfskins, under 15 lbs. (deerskins).....	75	@75
Kips.....	28	@28

## STERNE &amp; SON CO.

## Just Brokers

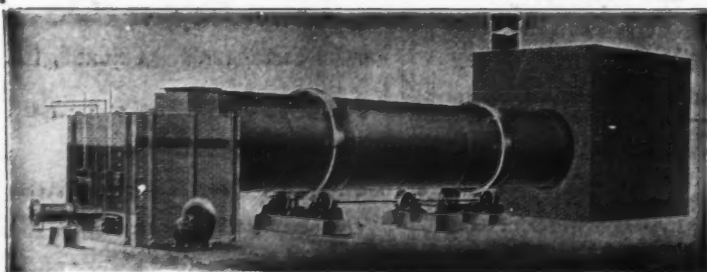
Tallow, Grease, Stearine  
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils  
Postal Tel. Bldg. Chicago

## POELS &amp; BREWSTER

32 Broadway New York

Import Agents  
Hides, Skins, Pickled Pelts,  
Wool, Tallow and CasingsWatch Page 48  
for  
Business Chances

## DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES

Economical—Efficient  
—Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL  
OFFSET COST TO INSTALL.For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and  
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-  
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.  
Material carried in stock for standard sizes.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

## American Process Co.

68 William St., New York

## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

## Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	16 1/2 @ 18
Good native steers	16 @ 16 1/2
Native steers, medium	15 @ 16
Helpers, good	15 @ 15 1/2
Cows	12 1/2 @ 14
Hind Quarters, choice	19 @ 19
Fore Quarters, choice	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2

## Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	35 @ 35
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	32 @ 32
Steer Loins, No. 1	24 @ 24
Steer Loins, No. 2	21 @ 21
Steer Short Loins, No. 1	33 @ 33
Steer Short Loins, No. 2	26 @ 26
Cow Loins	15 @ 15
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	21 @ 21
Cow Short Loins (hips)	17 @ 17
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	17 @ 17
Striplin Butts, No. 3	19 @ 20
Strip Loins, No. 1	15 @ 15
Steer Ribs, No. 1	20 @ 20
Steer Ribs, No. 2	19 @ 19
Cow Ribs, No. 1	16 @ 16
Cow Ribs, No. 2	14 @ 15
Cow Ribs, No. 3	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Rolls	17 @ 17
Steer Rounds, No. 1	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Steer Rounds, No. 2	17 @ 17
Cow Rounds	14 @ 14
Flank Steak	18 @ 18
Rump Butts	17 @ 17
Steer Chucks, No. 1	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Steer Chucks, No. 2	15 @ 15
Cow chucks	14 @ 14
Boneless Chucks	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Steer Plates	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Medium Plates	14 @ 14
Briskets, No. 1	15 @ 15
Briskets, No. 2	14 @ 14
Shoulder Clods	17 @ 17
Steer Navel Ends	14 @ 14
Cow Navel Ends	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Fore Shanks	9 @ 9
Hind Shanks	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins	15 @ 15
Trimnings	16 @ 16

## Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.	11 @ 12
Hearts	15 @ 15
Tongues	20 1/2 @ 20 1/2
Sweetbreads	32 @ 35
Ox Tail, per lb.	10 @ 12
Fresh tripe, plain	9 @ 9
Fresh tripe, H. C.	10 @ 10
Livers	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Kidneys, per lb.	10 @ 11

## Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	14 @ 16 1/2
Light Carcass	21 @ 22
Good Carcass	22 1/2 @ 23
Good Saddle	22 @ 24
Medium Racks	14 @ 14
Good Racks	18 @ 18

## Veal Product.

Brains, each	0 @ 10
Sweetbreads	45 @ 45
Calf Livers	21 @ 25
Heads, each	35 @ 35

## Lamb.

Good Caul Lamb	25 @ 25
Round Dressed Lamb	27 @ 27
Saddles, Caul	24 @ 24
R. D. Lamb Fores	24 @ 24
Caul Lamb Fores	23 @ 23
R. D. Lamb Saddles	22 @ 22
Lamb Fries, per lb.	18 @ 20
Lamb Tongues, each	4 @ 4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	25 @ 25

## Mutton.

Medium Sheep	20 @ 20
Good Sheep	22 @ 22
Medium Saddle	22 @ 22
Good Saddle	24 @ 24
Good Fores	20 @ 20
Medium Backs	18 @ 18
Mutton Legs	22 @ 22
Mutton Loins	22 @ 22
Mutton Stew	16 @ 16
Sheep Tongues, each	4 @ 4
Sheep Heads, each	12 @ 12

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	21 @ 22
Pork Loins	23 @ 23
Leaf Lard	22 1/2 @ 22 1/2
Tenderloins	36 @ 36
Spare Ribs	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Butts	22 @ 22
Hocks	14 @ 14
Trimnings	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Extra Lean Trimnings	24 1/2 @ 24 1/2
Tails	12 @ 12
Snouts	11 @ 11
Pigs' Feet	6 @ 6
Blade Bones	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Blade Meat	9 @ 9
Cheek Meat	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Hog Livers, per lb.	9 @ 9
Neck Bones	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	20 @ 20
Pork Hearts	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	13 @ 13
Pork Tongues	21 @ 21
Slip Bones	9 @ 9
Tail Bones	9 @ 9
Brains	10 @ 10
Backfat	22 @ 22
Hams	26 @ 26
Calas	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Bellies	31 @ 31
Shoulders	20 @ 20

## SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Choice Bologna	17 @ 17
Frankfurters	19 @ 19
Liver, with head and pork	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Tongue and blood	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Minced Sausage	15 @ 15
New England Style Luncheon Sausage	25 @ 25
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	24 @ 24
Special Compressed Sausage	22 @ 22
Berliner Sausage	22 @ 22
Oxford Lean Butts	31 @ 31
Polish Sausage	17 @ 17
Garlic Sausage	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage	21 @ 21
Country Sausage, fresh	21 @ 21
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	19 @ 19
Boneless lean butts in casings	38 @ 38
Luncheon Roll	26 @ 26
Delicatessen Loaf	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Jellied Roll	20 @ 20

## Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. (new)	37 1/2 @ 37 1/2
German Salami	33 1/2 @ 33 1/2
Italian Salami (new goods)	37 1/2 @ 37 1/2
Holsteiner	28 1/2 @ 28 1/2
Mettwurst	25 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Farmer	29 1/2 @ 29 1/2
Cervelat, new	34 1/2 @ 34 1/2

## Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	2.30 @ 2.30
Bologna, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.10 @ 11.50
Pork, link, kits	2.65 @ 2.65
Pork, links, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.70 @ 13.35
Polish sausage, kits	2.60 @ 2.60
Polish sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.75 @ 13.75
Frankfurters, 1/2 @ 1/2	— @ —
Blood sausage, kits	2.30 @ 2.30
Blood sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.10 @ 11.50
Liver sausage, kits	2.30 @ 2.30
Liver sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.10 @ 11.50
Head cheese, kits	2.30 @ 2.30
Head cheese, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.10 @ 11.50

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	17.00 @ 17.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	18.50 @ 18.50
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	20.25 @ 20.25
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	32.00 @ 32.00
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	— @ —
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	— @ —

## CANNED MEATS.

Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 1	2.30 @ 2.30
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 2	3.25 @ 3.25
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 6	6.50 @ 6.50
Corned beef hash, No. 1	1.60 @ 1.60
Corned beef hash, No. 2	2.60 @ 2.60
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1	1.00 @ 1.00
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 2	1.15 @ 1.15
Vienna sausage, No. 1	3.00 @ 3.00
Vienna sausage, No. 2	3.00 @ 3.00

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.00 @ 3.00
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	5.75 @ 5.75
8-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	10.75 @ 10.75
16-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	20.00 @ 20.00

## BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	30.00 @ 30.00
Plate Beef	34.50 @ 34.50
Prime Mess Beef	— @ —
Mess Beef	— @ —
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	— @ —
Rump Butts	33.00 @ 33.00
Mess Pork	41.00 @ 41.00
Clear Fat Backs	44.00 @ 44.00
Family Back Pork	43.00 @ 43.00
Bean Pork	39.00 @ 39.00

## LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tax	23 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Pure lard	22 1/2 @ 22 1/2
Lard, substitute, 80%	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Lard compounds	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal. in barrels	1.34 @ 1.34
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	22 1/2 @ 22 1/2
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 50 lbs., 1/2 c. to 1 c. over tierces	— @ —

## BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	23 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Carlons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	24 1/2 @ 24 1/2
Carlons, roller prints, 2 @ 1/2 lb.	24 @ 24
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs	20 @ 20

## DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	24 1/2 @ 24 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	24 1/2 @ 24 1/2
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.	24 1/2 @ 24 1/2
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.	21 1/2 @ 21 1/2
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	21 1/2 @ 21 1/2
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.	21 1/2 @ 21 1/2
Extra Short Clears	22 1/2 @ 22 1/2
Extra Short Ribs	22 1/2 @ 22 1/2
D. S. Short Clears, 20 @ 25 avg.	24 1/2 @ 24 1/2
Butts	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	25 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	25 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Skinned Hams	25 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	20 1/2 @ 20 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	20 1/2 @ 20 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	23 @ 23
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	38 @ 38
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	34 @ 34
Wide, 5 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	34 1/2 @ 34 1/2

Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	28 @ 28
Dried Beef Sets	32 @ 32
Dried Beef Insides	34 1/2 @ 34 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	32 @ 32
Dried Beef Outsides	32 @ 32
Regular Boiled Hams	38 1/2 @ 38 1/2
Skinned Boiled Hams	39 1/2 @ 39 1/2
Boiled Calas	32 @ 32
Cooked Loin Rolls	35 1/2 @ 35 1/2
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	32 @ 32

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

## P. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef rounds, per set	14 @ 14
Beef exports, rounds	20 @ 20
Beef middles, per set	40 @ 40
Beef bungs, per piece	15 @ 15
Beef bladders, medium	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	60 @ 60
Hog casings, free of salt	75 @ 75
Hog middles, per set	14 @ 14
Hog bungs, export	18 @ 18
Hog bungs, large	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	8 @ 8
Hog bungs, narrow	4 @ 4
Hog stomachs, per piece	6 @ 6
Imported wide sheep casings	— @ —
Imported medium wide sheep casings	— @ —
Imported medium sheep casings	— @ —

\*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	5.65 @ 5.70
Hoof meal, per unit	5.00 @ 5.05
Concentrated tankage, ground	5.00 @ 5.10
Ground tankage, 11%	5.45 @ 5.50
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	5.25 @ 5.30
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	4.80 @ 4.85
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	29.00 @ 30.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	28.00 @ 29.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	24.00 @ 25.00

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, per ton	195.00 @ 205.00
Horns, black, per ton	45.00 @ 55.00
Horns, striped, per ton	45.00 @ 55.00
Horns, white, per ton	55.00 @ 65.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. ave., per ton	60.00 @ 65.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs., av. per ton	60.00 @ 70.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs., av. per ton	75.00 @ 80.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs., av. per ton	130.00 @ 140.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	40.00 @ 45.00

## LARD.

Prime steam, cash	21.55 @ 21.65
Prime steam, loose	20.85 @ 20.85
Leaf	20.00 @ 20.00
Compound	18.25 @ 18.25
Neutral lard	23 @ 23 1/2

## STEARINES.

Prime oleo	18 @ 18 1/2
Tallow	— @ —
Grease, yellow	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Grease, A white	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2

## OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	22 1/2 @ 22 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	22 1/2 @ 22 1/2
Oleo stock	21 @ 22
Linseed, per gal.	1.15 @ 1.20
Corn oil, loose	13 @ 13 1/2
Soya bean oil, seller tank, f. o. b. coast	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2

## TALLOW.

Edible	17 1/2 @ 18
Prime Country	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Packers' Prime	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Packers' No. 1	17 @ 17 1/2
Packers' No. 2	16 @ 16 1/2

## GREASES.

White, choice	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
White, "A"	17 @ 17 1/2
White, "B"	16 @ 16 1/2
Bone, naphtha extracted	14 1/2 @ 15
Crackling	14 1/2 @ 15
House	13 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Yellow	13 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Brown	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Glycerine, C. P.	60 @ 61
Glycerine, dynamite	58 1/2 @ 59
Glycerine, crude soap	42 @ 44
Glycerine, candle	46 @ 48

## COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. L. loose, Chicago	1.25 @ 1.27
P. S. Y., soap grade	1.23 @ 1.24
Soap stock, bbls., concn.	62 @ 65 f. a. 6 1/2 @ 7
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50 % f. a., Tex.	— @ 4

## COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.25 @ 1.30
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.35 @ 1.40
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops	1.35 @ 1.40
Red oak lard tierces	1.65 @ 1.70
White oak lard tierces	1.85 @ 1.90
White oak ham tierces	2.50 @ 2.50

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	31 @ 38
Refined nitrate of soda, car lots f. o. b. N. Y.	5 1/2 @ 6
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	11 1/2 @ 12
Borax	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Sugar—	— @ —
White, clarified	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Plantation, granulated	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Yellow, clarified	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2

## F. o. b. Chicago.

Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs.	2.70
Ashton, car lots, per sack	2.90
English packing, T. H. & Co., car lots, per sack	—
English packing, car lots, per sack	—
English packing, pure dried, vacuum, per sack	—
English packing, Liverpool ground alum, per sack	—
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	6.75
Michigan, medium car lots, per ton	7.75
Prices f. o. b. Chicago.	

# Retail Section

## SOME REASONS FOR HIGH PRICES OF MEAT

Given by a Retail Butcher From Life Long Experience

Written for The National Provisioner by George H. Shaffer.

I am asked two questions by my patrons every day: "Why is meat so high?" and "When is meat going to get cheaper?"

I can only say to them in return that it is not for any one special reason, but for several reasons that conditions are what they are. I will state my views here, not by what I have read in newspapers or books, but by conditions which have come under my own observation during my time in the meat industry.

To thoroughly explain the fluctuations in meat prices, it will be necessary to go back half a century. Fifty years ago enough beef was raised in the Eastern States for the consumption of the Eastern cities. For instance, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Vermont and most other Eastern States were cattle-raising States at that time.

New York City drew its largest supplies from the States of New York and Connecticut, and even as close to the city of New York as Greenwich, Conn., a place which is now homesteaded by wealthy business people, mostly from New York City. From this same place cattle were raised and driven to the New York stockyards on foot.

Then about thirty-five years ago, when the great big prairies of the West became cattle grounds, numbers of men went into the cattle-raising business who owned no land, but grazed their cattle upon the land owned by the government. These cattlemen could graze their cattle six to eight hundred miles West and then back again on good land, where they fattened very quickly, and in a few years millions of cattle were developed. It was then that the big packers, such as Swift and Armour, started the packing business in Chicago.

The beef in Nebraska, Illinois and other Western States became so plentiful that it was sold to the packer very cheap. When the packers began to send beef dressed in Chicago to New York City in such abundance, it was sold at very low figures. The men of the Eastern States could not compete in the raising of cattle in the East, at the prices they then received, to yield them any profit, and little by little they finally drifted out of the cattle-raising business. So at present there are very few cattle raised in the Eastern States.

### Grain Prices Caused Abandonment of Livestock.

Beef during that time continued to be very reasonable, the greater supply being from the West. Finally the Western ranchmen began to raise corn, and it was then that New York City and other big towns received the best quality of meats, all meats being plentiful, good in quality and cheap, remaining so until the time when a now well-

known grain speculator became very prominent in the grain market. As we understood then, and understand today, this speculator's cornering of the grain market and other conditions raised the price so high that the farmers decided to reduce the cattle-raising business and go into grain raising.

At that time, for a year or more, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other markets were flooded with beef of good quality which had to be sold for what price they could get. Little by little free range land



GEORGE H. SHAFFER

Veteran Retailer of New York City.

The writer of this article is an ex-president of the Master Butchers Association of the State of New York and one of the most prominent retailers in the United States. He speaks from long experience and careful observation, and what he says carries weight for this reason.

in the Western States was taken up by farmers, until finally the entire farming and ranching land of the Western States had been taken up by homesteaders, section by section. They have all gone into the grain raising business, reducing from year to year their cattle, until finally 80 per cent. of the Western land is in grain.

Not only has this been the means of raising meat prices, but some few years ago diseases started among the cattle, such as the foot-and-mouth disease, also among sheep and hogs, so that a heavy percentage of the entire cattle and hog supply of the country was lost, which also caused another rise in the price of meat.

Some people think that it is the so-called "trust," the Western packers, who are responsible for the high prices. Of course I believe that those men with their millions and millions of money invested, and the hard labor involved, are not in business for glory. They are in it to make money, but it is not in my estimation the Western packers who are responsible for the high prices.

Now then come the war conditions, which also tend to raise meat prices. For instance, a few years ago, before the war, New York City received large shipments of Argentine beef. Since the war we are receiving very little, and at the present time we are not receiving one pound. Hundreds of thousands of quarters of beef from Argentina have been distributed among the Allies in the last month. Our country has also been sending beef to the Allies, which also causes another shortage.

The sum and substance of the conditions of the high prices are that there is a general scarcity of livestock in our country, and I do not look forward with any hope to any change in the conditions in the near future.

### Could Produce More Meat in the East.

There are now millions of acres of land in the Eastern States lying idle, where cattle raising at the present time would yield a good profit. If our government would encourage the raising of beef in our Eastern States by offering the farmer a bounty on each head raised, they would then be able to utilize the farm lands lying idle, even in this our own State, New York.

In the last few years we have found that sheep and lambs have become very scarce also in our State, and in other Eastern States. There is one serious drawback for the farmer in attempting to raise more lambs and sheep. It is otherwise profitable and sheep could be increased in large numbers in a few years.

When we ask the question of up-State New York farmers, "Why don't you raise sheep?" the answer invariably is, "Our neighbors' dogs would kill them." In order to increase the sheep industry in New York and other Eastern States, a law would have to be enacted to compel all owners of dogs to keep them locked up or chained, in sections where lambs and sheep are raised. Never will these farmers attempt to raise sheep and lambs so long as there is no restriction on the dogs.

I also prophesy that poultry will be very high this coming season, on account of the high price of eggs, and the high price of feed. Smaller poultry men who cannot grow their own feed cannot afford to raise chickens. The feed would cost more than the chickens would bring them, and I therefore advise every wealthy gentleman who has a country place, and can grow feed enough, to raise all the poultry he possibly can. This would have a tendency to hold the price down to a certain extent. Besides, poultry is a product that is always marketable, and would be as cheap as any meat for family use.



**REASONS FOR NOT EATING MEAT.**

The following bulletin has been issued by the Department of Public Health of the American Museum of Natural History:

"The American people, on the whole, eat far more meat than is good for them, and this habit is a serious danger now that the war crisis has made the food needs of the world so acute.

"Do you know that when cattle are fed for the market upon grains five-sixths of the food value of the grains is wasted and only one-sixth returned in the meat?"

"Milk, on the other hand, is a far more economical food than meat and a far more wholesome one, since it supplies the various food elements in just the right proportion and also valuable elements, such as lime, which are lacking from many dietaries.

"Careful studies of diets in New York City have shown that the amount of milk purchased should average at least one-third of a quart of milk per person per day, if the needs of the body are to be met.

"For those who would economize—and it is the duty of every loyal American to economize this summer—Professor Graham Lusk, of Cornell University, gives the following advice: 'Do not buy meat until you have bought three quarts of milk per day.'"

**TO ENLIST BUTCHERS AND OTHERS.**

In carrying on his plans for a nation-wide food organization Mr. Hoover this week held a conference at Washington with representatives of women's organizations from all over the country, and outlined the part they are to play in the food conservation campaign. After this is done, he will try to organize the food retailers, beginning with retail butchers and grocers. Packers have already fitted themselves into the organization and offered all their resources to the government.

Regarding the women's part, Mr. Hoover said the success of the food administration's plans depended largely on the co-operation of the country's housewives. Women, he declared, were as much a part of the national army as men fighting at the front. The scheme of organization and the plan for national registration of women as actual members of the food administration were outlined at length. The registration will be conducted largely by the women's organizations under the direction of State defense councils and the women's committee. Newspapers will be asked to print daily copies of a pledge which women are to sign and mail to the food administration.

After the women are enrolled, butchers and members of trades having to do with food distribution will be asked to register for service. They, too, will be requested to follow definite instructions to be laid down by the food administration.

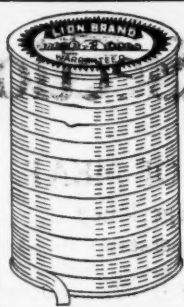
**LOCAL AND PERSONAL.**

P. A. Lasher, 616 Broadway, Kingston, N. Y., will open a branch meat, fish and vegetable market in the Kingston Opera House Building.

The new meat market of H. F. Gregoire in North Salem, N. H., has been opened.

The North Side Retail Market at Teutonia avenue, Hopkins and Hadley streets, Milwaukee, Wis., has been reopened under the auspices of the United Northern Advancement Association.

Herbert S. Dickinson, for 28 years a provision dealer, died at his home, 20 Wyman street, Woburn, Mass., after a long illness.



CONTRACTORS TO THE GOVERNMENT  
**TAPES & BRAIDS**  
 FOR THE  
**PACKING TRADE**

WHITE and COLORS

**HOFFMAN-CORR MFG. CO.**

312 Market Street

Philadelphia, Pa.

He was born in Parsboro, N. S., in 1854 and is survived by his widow, two sons and a daughter.

Extensive alterations and additions to Powell's Market, 740 Asbury avenue, Ocean City, N. J., have just been completed.

The construction of a market at Eighteenth and Mission streets, San Francisco, Cal., to be known as the Economy Market, is almost completed.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Lewis E. Holden, meat and provision dealer in Rochester, N. Y. Liabilities, \$1,730.81 and assets, \$644.52.

J. W. Grembach, formerly of Hazleton, Pa., has opened a meat and grocery market at 105L Tilghman street, Allentown, Pa.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Oliver Kinton, a grocer and butcher of Ebenezer, N. Y., with liabilities of \$3,404.70 and assets of \$2,895.21.

William H. Meister, a butcher of North Tonawanda, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy.

Consumers' Exchange, 149 Eishemius avenue, Arlington, N. J., to deal in butter, cheese, eggs, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000.

Azriel Blank's butcher shop at 5615 Easton avenue, St. Louis, Mo., has been destroyed by fire.

The public market in Union Square, Elizabeth, N. J., will be opened to the public on June 26.

B. A. Jackson's meat market at Fourth street and Minnesota avenue, Kansas City, Kan., has been destroyed by fire.

Emil Vollenweider bought a meat market in Wausau, Wis.

James Charling will conduct a meat market in Ithaca, Neb.

Butterworth & Son are about to build a new meat market in Dow City, Ia.

Wm. Gray, of Nunica, has purchased the meat business of Mr. Sawyer at Conklin, Mich.

Robbott Bros., meat dealers in Holland, Mich., have suffered a fire loss of about \$1,000.

Charles Neugebauer has been succeeded by John Tufts as manager of the grocery and provision business of John Tufts Company, Crystal Falls, Wis.

C. L. Blevins has reopened his meat market in the Moser building, Humeston, Iowa.

It was decided to temporarily locate the Public Market on Orchard street, adjacent to North street, Middletown, N. Y., at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mutual Meat Market Company, Queens, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,500 by Harry A. Helfer, Sophie Helfer and Mary I. Helfer.

A. J. Tolzman sold his meat market in Amboy, Minn., to A. D. Secrest.

Peter Malling sold out his meat market in Oslo, Minn., to Albert Iverson.

Wm. Emanuel sold his interest in the meat business at Fall Creek, Wis., to his partner, Albert Emanuel.

Mr. Krummenauer bought the interest of his partner, Mr. Billhardt, in the Quality Market at Richland Center, Wis.

Ed. Susee will open a meat market in Shell Lake, Wis.

George Boppre has purchased the meat and grocery business in Eugene, Ore., of Melvin K. Carr.

J. G. Dinjion has purchased the meat and grocery business in Los Angeles, Cal., of R. U. Young.

Page & Metcalf have succeeded to the meat business in Phillipsburg, Mont., of Collins, Orr & Page.

W. A. Beaver has succeeded to the meat business of Beaver & Montgomery in Bend, Ore.

Krilich Bros. have moved their stock of meats and groceries to Tacoma, Wash., from Concrete, Wash.

Wm. Murthum has sold his meat and grocery business in Warren, Mich., to Edw. Busch.

H. H. Bennett has purchased the stock of meats, etc., in Levering, Mich., of Hoar & Bennett.

The meat market of Weske Bros., Moose Lake, Minn., has been destroyed by fire.

The Palace Meat Market, Great Falls, Mont., has been incorporated with a capital stock \$50,000, by R. W. Page and others.

The Frisco Packing House Market has moved to 215 North Second street, Muskogee, Okla.

Andrew C. Braden has sold out his meat market in Lewellen, Neb., to Leo Morse.

L. S. Smith has sold out the Crystal Meat Market, O'Neill, Neb., to A. E. Dimmitt.

C. S. Olson has disposed of his meat and grocery business, Bessemer, Mich., to C. H. Swanson and Ernest Carlson.

**CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.**

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

New York, June 21.—Quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 6¼c. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 6¾c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 6¼c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 3¼c. per lb.; talc, 1½@1¾c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 3@3¼c. per lb.; chloride of lime, 4c. per lb.; silic, 2,000 lbs., \$15@20 per ton.

Prime palm oil, 18c. per lb.; clarified palm oil, 19c. per lb. in barrels; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 18½c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 17@18c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, \$1.60@1.65 per gal.; green olive oil, \$1.50 per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, 17½@18c. per lb.; Cochinchina coconut oil, 25c. per lb.; green olive oil foots, 19@20c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, \$1.28@1.30 per gal.; soya bean oil, 15@15½c. per lb.; corn oil, — per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers, 5 per cent. acidity, \$1.25 per gal.

Prime city special tallow, 17¼c. per lb.; brown grease, — per lb.; prime packers' grease, 17½@18c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, 58@59c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 47c. per lb.; crude soap lye glycerine, 43c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 61c. per lb.

# New York Section

Morris Bloch, 49 years old, a retired butcher, died on Sunday at his home, 512 Fifth street, Brooklyn...

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending June 16, 1917, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 16.29 cents per pound.

R. W. Howes, head of the sausage and casings departments of Swift & Company at Chicago, was in New York this week. Frank Krucka, cattle buyer at Omaha, was another visitor.

L. A. Kramer, engineer for the Allbright-Nell Company, Chicago, and one of the best-known packinghouse and lard refining experts in the country, was in New York City this week.

The New York offices of the General Electric Company have been removed from the Hudson Terminal building at 30 Church street to the Equitable building at 120 Broadway.

In announcing the removal of Attorney Leon Dashew to enlarged office quarters the statement was made last week that he had moved to another street address. His change was to larger offices in the same building at 320 Broadway.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob Susol, wholesale and retail dealer in beef and veal at 206 Powell street, Brooklyn, and Joseph Goldstein has been appointed receiver, Leon Dashew being attorney for both receiver and creditors.

The Greenpoint Master Butchers' Association at its last meeting elected the following officers for the coming year: President, M. Hertz; first vice-president, A. Schroeder; second vice-president, J. Sloane; corresponding secretary, J. Tabak; financial secretary, S. H. Brody.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ended June 16, 1917, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat.—Manhattan, 5,194 lbs.; Brooklyn, 6,134 lbs.; total, 11,328 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 1,425 lbs.; Bronx, 150 lbs.; total, 1,575 lbs. Poultry and Game.—Manhattan, 2,793 lbs.

The venerable ex-Mayor Philip J. Keller of Niagara Falls, one of the veteran retail butchers of the State, was honored last week at the State butchers' convention by being made honorary State delegate to the national convention at Minneapolis in August. This is the first time such an honor was ever conferred. It was done on motion of his former colleague in the State legislature, Secretary W. H. Hornidge.

When the Liberty Loan subscription closed last Friday 93 per cent. of the employees on

the payroll of Armour & Company in the New York City organization under Superintendent F. W. Lyman had subscribed for bonds. The company permits its employees to take out bonds on a \$1 per week installment basis for each bond taken, and they will be paid 4 per cent. interest on their money while it is being held.

Harry I. Hoffman, brother of J. S. Hoffman, and vice-president of the J. S. Hoffman Company, of Chicago and New York, has been a visitor here for the past two weeks, and every minute of that time during business hours he has been on the jump. If his brother is known as a live wire in the trade, H. I. resembles him in that respect. Between these two hard-working brothers at the Western end, and Sol Solinger at the head of the New York branch, there's a regular pyrotechnic display going on at all times.

Established more than 30 years ago, the Western Sausage and Provision Company, of 336 Greenwich street, is very much on the map. Mr. Henry Hoenigsberger, who is the founder and head of the business, has an almost unlimited acquaintance in the trade in every corner of the world, having been a large importer and exporter of all kinds of

smoked and dried hams, bacon and all kinds of dried sausage and bolognas, in cans, boxes, packages, tin foil, or in bulk to and from every corner of the earth. Some of the strange names of the foodstuffs he handles sound like the names of Russian villages—something between a cough and a sneeze—and are entirely unfamiliar to the ordinary meat man. His business envelopes are as familiar to the postmasters in Hawaii as they are in Honduras; or Fleet street, London, as in Back Bay, Boston; or the Transvaal, Africa, as on Tenth avenue and Thirty-fifth street, New York City; or Enniskillen, Ireland, where the fancy Irish bacon comes from, as in Ellenville, N. Y. Years of experience has taught him to spell and pronounce the most impossible names, and has given him a smattering of many foreign languages. His unfailing courtesy to everybody is an invaluable asset, be it toward office boy, shipping clerk or head of a steamship line, and has been an important factor in building up this big business.

## EASTERN DRESSED BEEF MARKETS.

Daily wholesale prices of Western dressed fresh beef at New York, Boston and Philadelphia for the week ending June 15, 1917, are reported as follows by the Office of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture:

Boston—		June 11.	June 12.	June 13.	June 14.	June 15.
Native Steers:						
Choice	.....	\$16.75@17.00	\$16.75@17.00	\$16.75@17.00	\$16.75@17.00	\$16.75@17.00
Good	.....	16.50@16.75	16.50@16.75	16.75@17.00	16.75@17.00	16.50@16.75
Medium	.....	16.50@16.75	16.50@16.75	16.50@16.75	16.50@16.75	16.50@16.75
Common	.....	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—
Western steers:						
Good	.....	16.25@16.50	16.25@16.50	16.25@16.50	16.25@16.50	16.25@16.50
Medium	.....	16.00@16.25	16.00@16.25	16.00@16.25	—@—	—@—
Common	.....	—@—	—@—	—@—	16.00@16.25	16.00@16.25
Texas steers:						
Good	.....	16.00@16.25	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—
Common	.....	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—
Helpers:						
Good	.....	15.50@15.75	15.50@16.00	15.50@16.00	15.50@16.00	15.50@16.00
Medium	.....	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—
Common	.....	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—
Cows:						
Good	.....	15.25@15.50	15.25@15.50	15.50@16.00	15.50@16.00	15.50@16.00
Common	.....	14.75@15.25	14.75@15.25	15.00@15.50	15.00@15.50	15.00@15.50
Bulls:						
Good	.....	14.50@15.00	14.50@15.00	14.75@15.00	15.00@15.50	15.00@15.50
Common	.....	—@—	—@—	14.50@14.75	14.50@15.00	14.50@15.00
New York City:						
Native steers:						
Choice	.....	17.00@17.50	17.00@17.50	17.00@17.25	17.00@17.25	17.00@17.25
Good	.....	16.75@17.00	16.75@17.00	16.75@17.00	16.75@17.00	16.75@17.00
Medium	.....	16.50@16.75	16.50@16.75	16.50@16.75	16.50@16.75	16.50@16.75
Common	.....	16.00@16.50	16.00@16.50	16.00@16.50	16.00@16.50	16.00@16.50
Western steers:						
Good	.....	16.50@16.75	16.50@16.75	16.50@16.75	16.50@16.75	16.50@16.75
Medium	.....	16.25@16.50	16.00@16.50	16.00@16.25	16.00@16.25	16.00@16.25
Common	.....	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—
Texas steers:						
Good	.....	15.50@16.50	15.50@16.25	15.25@15.00	—@—	15.75@16.50
Common	.....	14.50@15.00	14.50@15.00	14.00@15.00	—@—	14.50@15.25
Helpers:						
Good	.....	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—
Medium	.....	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—
Common	.....	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—
Cows:						
Good	.....	15.25@15.75	15.25@15.75	15.00@15.50	15.00@15.50	15.00@15.50
Common	.....	14.75@15.25	14.50@15.00	14.25@14.75	14.25@14.75	14.25@14.75
Bulls:						
Good	.....	14.50@15.25	14.50@15.00	14.50@15.00	14.00@14.75	14.00@14.50
Common	.....	14.00@14.50	14.00@14.50	13.25@14.25	13.00@14.00	12.50@13.50
Philadelphia:						
Native steers:						
Choice	.....	16.75@17.00	16.75@17.00	16.75@17.00	16.75@17.00	—@—
Good	.....	16.50@16.75	16.50@16.75	16.50@16.75	16.50@16.75	16.50@17.00
Medium	.....	16.25@16.50	16.25@16.50	16.00@16.50	16.00@16.50	16.00@16.50
Common	.....	16.00@16.25	16.00@16.25	15.50@16.00*	15.50@16.00*	15.50@16.00
Western steers:						
Good	.....	16.00@16.50	16.00@16.50	16.00@16.50	16.00@16.50	16.00@16.50
Medium	.....	15.00@15.50	13.00@15.50	14.50@15.00*	14.50@15.00*	14.50@15.50
Common	.....	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—
Texas steers:						
Good	.....	15.50@16.00	15.50@16.00	15.50@16.00	15.50@16.00	15.50@16.00
Common	.....	13.50@14.50	13.50@14.50	13.00@14.00	13.00@14.00	13.00@14.00
Helpers:						
Good	.....	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—
Medium	.....	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—
Common	.....	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—
Cows:						
Good	.....	14.50@15.00	14.50@15.00	14.50@15.00	14.50@15.00	14.50@15.00
Common	.....	13.50@14.50	13.50@14.50	13.00@14.00	13.00@14.00	13.00@14.00
Bulls:						
Good	.....	14.50@15.00	14.50@15.00	14.50@15.00	14.50@15.00	13.50@14.50
Common	.....	13.00@14.00	13.00@14.00	13.00@14.00	12.00@13.50	11.50@12.50

\*Light.

# HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York

## NO MEATS BUT EVERYTHING GROCERIES IN DRY GOODS LIQUORS AND APPAREL



### Eliminate Shrinkage Loss in Ham Cooking

The Powers Regulator will do it, giving results that personal attention cannot secure

This regulator called No. 16 is made especially for Ham Cookers, but is applicable to a number of cooking and heat treating purposes. It is automatic, simple, self-contained, sure, and "on the job" every minute.

We also make Heat Regulators for Lard Kettles, Scald Tubs, Summer Sausage Dryers, Etc. Our experience of thirty years is at your service. If you have any problem of temperature control, put it up to us for solution.

Write for Bulletin 139, regarding exact temperature control in Ham Cookers. Other Bulletins, describing Regulators for different conditions, will be sent if you will state process for which regulation is needed.

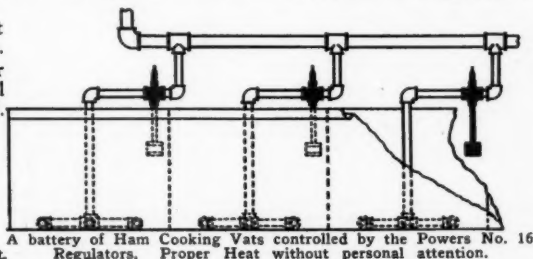
#### The Powers Regulator Co.

964 Architects' Bldg., New York

2153 Mallers Bldg., Chicago

375 The Federal Street Bldg., Boston

Canadian Powers Regulator Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.



#### LIBERTY STATUE AT PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The Home Defense League unit of the New York Produce Exchange was reviewed Wednesday afternoon on the main floor by Deputy Police Commissioner Dunham and Inspector Dwyer, who is in command of the Home Defense League of Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond. This unit, which has been organized for only about two months, made a splendid showing under the direction of Acting Major Elliot T. Barrows, a former president of the Exchange. Regimental colors presented by Mr. Aaron Houtman, a prominent member of the Exchange, were a feature of the inspection and review.

Special interest attended the unveiling of a beautiful miniature statue of Liberty erected at the southern end of the Exchange floor. The entire company of leaguers was drawn up at attention and Richard A. Claybrook, president of the Exchange, delivered an impressive address in acknowledgment of the warm friendship which prompted the citizens of France to volunteer their aid to this country in time of need and to demonstrate their devotion by the presentation of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty.

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you study this page?

#### WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BUSINESS CHANCES

### BONE CRUSHERS



### WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

Send for catalog No. 9.

#### THE WILLIAMS PAT. CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

Works:  
ST. LOUIS

General Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg.  
CHICAGO

67 Second St.  
SAN FRANCISCO



# NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, good to prime.....	\$12.00@13.10
Oxen .....	—@—
Bulls .....	7.00@11.00
Cows .....	5.00@ 9.40

## LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	12.50@16.00
Live calves, skim milk.....	10.00@10.50
Live calves, Canada .....	—@—
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	10.00@11.00

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good .....	@18.50
Live sheep, common to good.....	8.00@10.50
Live sheep, ewes .....	—@—
Live sheep, culls .....	—@—

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy .....	@17.00
Hogs, medium .....	@17.00
Hogs, 140 lbs. ....	@16.75
Pigs .....	@16.50
Roughs .....	@16.00

## DRESSED BEEF.

### CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy .....	17½@18
Choice native light .....	@17½
Native, common to fair .....	17 @17½

### WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy .....	17½@18
Choice native light .....	17½@18
Native, common to fair .....	@17
Choice Western, heavy .....	17 @17½
Choice Western, light .....	16½@17
Common to fair Texas .....	15 @15½
Good to choice helpers .....	16½@18
Common to fair helpers.....	16 @16½
Choice cows .....	15 @15½
Common to fair cows .....	@14
Fresh Bologna bulls .....	13 @14

## BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	19 @20	@20
No. 2 ribs.....	17½@18	@19
No. 3 ribs.....	@16½	@18
No. 1 loins.....	19 @20	@20
No. 2 loins.....	@18	@19
No. 3 loins.....	16½@17	@18
No. 1 hinds and ribs .....	18½@19	@19½
No. 2 hinds and ribs .....	@18	@18½
No. 3 hinds and ribs .....	@17	@18
No. 1 rounds .....	@17½	@17½
No. 2 rounds .....	@17	@17
No. 3 rounds .....	@16½	@17
No. 1 chucks.....	@16	@17
No. 2 chucks.....	@15	@16½
No. 3 chucks.....	@14½	@16

## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb..	@23
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@20½
Western calves, choice .....	@21
Western calves, fair to good.....	@18
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@14

## DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy .....	@20½
Hogs, 180 lbs. ....	@21
Hogs, 160 lbs. ....	@21½
Hogs, 140 lbs. ....	@21½
Pigs .....	@22

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice.....	@27
Lambs, choice .....	@25
Lambs, good .....	@23½
Lambs, medium to good.....	@22
Sheep, choice .....	@19
Sheep, medium to good.....	@17
Sheep, culls .....	@15

## PROVISIONS.

### (Jobbing trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@25
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	@25
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@25
Smoked picnic, light .....	@25
Smoked picnic, heavy .....	@19½
Smoked shoulders .....	@20
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@30
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@32
Dried beef sets .....	@32
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@30
Pickled bellies, heavy .....	@28

## FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city .....	@28
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	22½@25½
Frozen pork loins .....	21 @24
Fresh pork tenderloins .....	@32
Frozen pork tenderloins .....	@30
Shoulders, city .....	@23
Shoulders, Western .....	@20
Butts, regular .....	@22½
Butts, boneless .....	@26
Fresh hams, city .....	@25
Fresh hams, Western .....	@24
Fresh picnic hams .....	@19

## BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	80.00@ 82.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	70.00@ 72.00
Black hoofs, per ton .....	50.00@ 52.50
Striped hoofs, per ton .....	50.00@ 52.50
White hoofs, per ton .....	70.00@ 72.50
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	@140.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's.....	170.00@185.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's.....	@125.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's.....	@ 90.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd.....	22 @25c. a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.....	@18c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues .....	@16c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded .....	@85c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal .....	40 @85c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef .....	35 @40c. a pound
Calves' livers .....	30 @30c. a pound
Beef kidneys .....	15 @16c. a pound
Mutton kidneys .....	@20c. a pound
Livers, beef .....	@17c. a pound
Oxtails .....	12 @13c. a pound
Hearts, beef .....	14 @15c. a pound
Rolls, beef .....	21 @24c. a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western .....	35 @40c. a pound
Lamb's fries .....	@12c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	25½@25c. a pound
Blade meat .....	@18c. a pound

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat .....	@ 9
Suet, fresh and heavy .....	@12
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@35

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	•
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	•
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	•
Hog, free of salt, tes. or bbs., per lb. f. o. b. New York .....	@75
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....	@1.00
Hog, middles .....	@18
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York .....	@14
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York .....	@20
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@15
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@40
Beef wessands, No. 1s, each.....	@ 8½
Beef wessands, No. 2s, each.....	@ 4
Beef bladders, small per doz.....	@95

\*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	26½	28½
Pepper, Sing., black.....	26½	28½
Pepper, Penang, white.....	28½	27½
Pepper, red .....	16	19
Allspice .....	7	9½
Cinnamon .....	22	26
Coriander .....	25	27
Cloves .....	29	32
Ginger .....	20	23
Mace .....	56	60

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated .....	@31
Refined saltpetre, crystals .....	@36
Refined nitrate of soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y. 6 .....	@ 6½
Refined nitrate of soda, crystals.....	6½@ 6½

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins .....	@ 50
No. 2 skins .....	@ 48
No. 3 skins .....	@ 38
Branded skins .....	@ 43
Ticky skins .....	@ 43
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ 53
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ 21
No. 1, 12½-14 .....	@5.50
No. 2, 12½-14 .....	@5.00
No.1 B. M., 12½-14 .....	@5.00
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	@4.45
No. 1 kips, 14-18 .....	@6.75
No. 2 kips, 14-18 .....	@6.00
No. 1 B. M. kips, 14-18 .....	@5.50
No. 2 B. M. kips .....	@5.25
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over .....	@6.75
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over .....	6.50
Branded kips .....	@5.25
Heavy branded kips .....	@6.25
Ticky kips .....	@5.25
Heavy ticky kips .....	@6.25

## DRESSED POULTRY.

### TURKEYS.

Barrels—Dry-packed—	
Western, dry-picked, young avg., best.....	22 @23
Western, old hens or toms.....	@23
Texas, fair to good.....	20 @21

### CHICKENS.

Fresh soft-meated, barrels—	
Phila. and L. I. fancy broilers, 3 lbs. to pair .....	@40
Eastern broilers, 3½ to 4½ lbs. to pair.....	@36
Virginia broilers, per lb.....	@35
Fowls—12 to box, milk-fed, dry-packed—	
Western, boxes, 60 lbs. and over to doz., dry-picked .....	@25½
Western, boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked .....	@25½
Western, boxes, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., dry-picked .....	@24½
Western, boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked .....	@23
Western, boxes, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., dry-picked .....	@21½
Western, boxes, under 30 lbs. to doz.....	@20½

Fowls—Fresh, dry-packed, corn-fed, 12 to box—	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to doz., dry-pkd .....	@25
Western, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.....	24½@25
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.....	@24
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.....	@22½
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.....	@20½
Western, under 30 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.....	@20

Fowl—Barrels, dry-packed—	
Western, boxes, 5 lbs. and over.....	@24
Western, boxes, 4 to 4½ lbs., dry-pkd.....	@24
Old Cocks, per lb.....	@19
Southern, large .....	@23

Other Poultry—	
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	@4.00
Long Island Spring Ducklings.....	@22

Broilers—12 to box, frozen—	
Milk-fed, fancy, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.....	@25
Milk-fed, fancy, 25 to 29 lbs. to doz.....	@23
Corn-fed, fancy, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.....	@23
Corn-fed, prime, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.....	@21

Ducks and Geese—Frozen—	
Ducks, western, fancy .....	—@—
Ducks, western, No. 2.....	—@—
Geese, western, fancy .....	—@—
Geese, western, fancy, No. 2.....	—@—

## LIVE POULTRY.

Broilers, western .....	30 @32
Fowls, average .....	25 @26
Roosters, old .....	—@—
Turkeys .....	—@—
Geese .....	—@—
Ducks .....	22 @24

## BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (92 score).....	38 @38½
Creamery, higher (scoring lots).....	38½@39½
Creamery, Firsts .....	37 @37½
Process, Extras .....	@37
Process, Firsts .....	35½@36½

## EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras .....	35 @36
Fresh gathered, storage packed firsts.....	33½@34½
Fresh gathered, firsts .....	32 @33
Fresh gathered, seconds and lower grades.....	30 @31
Fresh chex, good to choice.....	@27

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

### BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton .....	@30.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton .....	@25.00
Dried blood, high grade.....	@ 6.00
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 3.95
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York .....	nom. 40.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent. ammonia .....	6.00 and 10c.
Garbage tankage .....	@10.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore .....	—@—
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime .....	—@—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	—@—
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25% .....	@ 5.75
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs. spot guar., 25% .....	@ 5.75

